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DAILY REPORT

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GDR DELEGATE TO GENEVA DISCUSSES CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU230847 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 87 p 4

[Klaus Bischof: "Convention on Chemical Weapons: Interview With Dr Rose on the Geneva Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] The summer session of the Geneva disarmament conference began yesterday. We asked Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, the head of the GDR delegation, about the current state of the debates.

BZ: Not infrequently some Western politicians resort to the topic of chemical weapons to prevent the possibility of nuclear zero options. A discussion on chemical weapons has been conducted in Geneva for a long time. What are the chances for a convention banning such weapons?

H. Rose: The Geneva disarmament conference of 40 states has been working for some time already on a global convention, the gist of which would be an obligation to destroy chemical weapons all over the world and not to produce new ones. The convention is taking shape. Western diplomats in Geneva are also saying that it is still possible to achieve this objective this year. This seems to have escaped the attention of some people. A link with medium-range weapons would certainly make difficult both an agreement on missiles and the negotiations in Geneva on banning chemical weapons. Obviously both the USSR and the United States are guided by all this in their bilateral negotiations. It is necessary to focus all efforts on ensuring that both agreements are completed very soon and if possible at the same time by the various negotiating bodies.

BZ: Is it possible to find solutions for the problems that still exist in the sectors of verification and nonproduction of chemical weapons by civilian enterprises?

H. Rose: Partial results have also already been achieved in solving the verification problem. Some questions are still open, however. First, this is due to the U.S. adherence, when something is suspected, to certain unrealistic forms of the so-called verification, but also is connected with the very complicated subject of the negotiations. Thus, it is necessary, for example, to bring to a common denominator the dependable verification of compliance with the convention by civilian industry and its commercial interests.

If, however, all sides seriously work on this problem, an agreement is possible on short notice.

BZ: What should one think of the argument that an agreement on a chemical weapons-free zone, for example in central Europe, stands in the way of a global solution?

H. Rose: Just the opposite is true. An agreement on freeing central Europe from chemical weapons -- as proposed by the GDR and the CSSR -- would, aside from the immediate promotion of regional military detente and the building of confidence, have a strong positive impact on the drafting and steady implementation of a worldwide convention on banning these weapons. The requirement to free central Europe from chemical weapons would provide an additional incentive for a complete ban because these weapons have no military function in the United States itself, for example.

We would possess the solid evidence that it is possible to ban these weapons of mass destruction. [paragraph continues]

This would strongly encourage global elimination. This also explains the considerable interest in the proposal of the GDR and CSSR among the delegates to the Geneva disarmament conference.

BZ: What is the current status of the talks on a nuclear test ban and on preventing an arms race in outer space?

H. Rose: A nuclear test ban is a crucial task of the conference. The representatives of socialist, nonaligned, and also some Western states stressed in the debates the great significance of such a step for halting the nuclear arms race and for promoting disarmament. Practical activities, however, are now limited to experts' conferences on seismic control. Work on the text of a treaty is stalled.

On the surface, the dispute has to do with defining committee tasks. What is behind this, however, is the refusal, openly declared by the United States, to discontinue its nuclear tests and even to conduct negotiations on a treaty on a total ban.

The discussion on preventing an arms race in outer space centers around the rejection of "Star Wars" plans and by the demand for strict compliance with the ABM treaty. Detailed problems are to be specifically addressed in committee. This is where the spirits part company. The socialist states and the majority are pressing for specific measures to be worked out. It should be possible at the summer session to apply oneself more strongly to the urgently required practical steps.

BZ: What is the GDR's contribution to the success of the disarmament negotiations?

H. Rose: As the coordinator of the group of socialist states for the agenda items dealing with a nuclear test ban and nuclear disarmament, at the spring session the GDR submitted proposals for starting purposeful work. It also submitted, among other things, elements of a treaty on banning antisatellite weapons. Working papers on various aspects of banning chemical weapons were also presented. A delegation member was given the chair in a working group of the chemical weapons committee. This group is to draft the portion of the convention which concerns the "organs" and "verification upon request."

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP PAYS FIRST VISIT

LD220157 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] This Sunday [21 June], for the first time, a delegation from the Spanish Foreign Ministry left on an official visit to Albania, a country with which Spain established diplomatic relations in September 1986. The goal of the visit is to consider the future of Spanish-Albanian relations and, more precisely, the way to establish commercial agreements. At present, exchanges between the two countries are very small. Among the questions that will be analyzed in the talks between the Albanian and Spanish authorities is the possibility of mutual visits at the highest level with the goal of politically promoting Spanish-Albanian relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS SWITZERLAND

AU191343 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA) -- On June 18, a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the PSR of Albania, headed by Foreign Vice-Minister Sokrat Plaka left on a visit to Switzerland at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Swiss Confederation.

Received by Aubert

AU201306 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana June 20 (ATA) -- On June 19, the president of the Swiss Confederation, Pierre Aubert, received the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka. On this occasion he was handed over a friendly message by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

President Pierre Aubert thanked for the friendly message and expressed his wishes for the further development of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in different fields of mutual interest. He appreciated the independent foreign policy of the PSR of Albania and its contribution to preserve peace, as well as its achievements in the economic-cultural development.

The president of the Swiss Confederation demanded that the fervent greetings and the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Albanian people be conveyed to the president of the Presidium of the PSR of Albania, Ramiz Alia. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On June 19, talks were conducted in Berne between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, headed by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation, headed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Eduard Bruner.

During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations as well as on some aspects of the present international situation.

BCP DAILY VIEWS ZHAO'S VISIT TO VARNA

Inspects Shipbuilding Trust

AU221410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Varna (Special correspondent Goran Gotev and okrug correspondent Dimitur Khadzhinikolov) -- At lunchtime on 19 June Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in the Black Sea port of Varna in a special Balkanair aircraft. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon Comrade Zhao Ziyang had his first meeting with representatives of our workers' class and their intelligentsia. He was cordially welcomed by the collective of the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute. Petur Bogdanov, director of the institute, briefed the eminent visitor on the comprehensive research work being conducted in the specialized laboratories and installations. He spoke about the collective's satisfaction with the successful completion of testing on a project for a 5,000-tonne multipurpose vessel. Ships of this type are being built for the PRC in the Georgi Dimitrov Shipyard. The work at the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute is characterized by a high degree of computerization, which is why its services are in demand not only by Bulgarian, but also by foreign shipbuilders.

In one of the halls Georgi Boychev, chairman of the Shipbuilding Economic Trust, briefed the Chinese guests on the lengthy history of this branch and the tasks that the trust is solving in order to make even greater use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The trust is able to produce a wide range of modern ships that find markets in states with long-established traditions in this field.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang displayed a lively interest and asked many questions concerning the reforms being carried out in the system of management in our national economy, especially concerning the place of shipbuilding in our national economic structure.

Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, spoke about the possibilities for developing cooperation between shipbuilders of the two countries, not only in trade, but also in designing and building ships and in cadre training. For his part, Comrade Zhao Ziyang gave a high assessment to this prospect and emphasized that the range of mutual links would be extended by breaking out of the framework of traditional commerce and utilizing forms of production sharing.

The Bulgarian shipbuilders presented the Chinese guest with a model of a 5,000-tonne ship that is being constructed for the PRC. Comrade Zhao Ziyang wrote the following in the institute's guest book: "I have been deeply impressed by the progressive results achieved by the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute. I wish you fresh successes in the scientific and technical revolution." Following tradition, the Chinese guest then planted a young pine tree as a symbol of Bulgarian-Chinese friendship.

Tours Albena Resort

AU221425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Varna (Special correspondent Goran Gotev and okrug correspondent Dimitur Khadzhinikolov) -- In the late afternoon of 19 June Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and the officials accompanying him made a trip to the resort Albena. [paragraph continues]

They were met in front of the 17-floor Dobrudzha Hotel by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee; Kostadin Stanev, chairman of the Executive Committee of Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council; and numerous Bulgarian and foreign vacationers.

From the hotel terrace comrade Zhao Ziyang admired the beautiful view of one of the most picturesque of the Black Sea resorts. Petur Apostolov, general director of the Albena Tourist Complex, explained that during the summer season over 300,000 vacationers from Bulgaria and many other countries occupy the 13,000 beds in the 40 hotels.

The Chinese leader asked a number of questions concerning the organization and management of our resorts, and highly praised the modern architectural design of the buildings in Albena, which clearly offer excellent facilities for sport and rest.

In the evening the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of Varna Okrug People's Council gave an official dinner in honor of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. At the dinner Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug BCP Committee, proposed a toast in the presence of the Bulgarian and Chinese officials accompanying the eminent visitor. [passage omitted]

In reply, Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial, warm welcome given to him by the workers of Varna. We have been in Bulgaria only 2 days, but in this short time we have gained exceptionally deep impressions, he stated.

During his visit to the PRC, Comrade Todor Zhivkov told us that following the April 1956 BCP Central Committee plenum Bulgaria achieved notable successes in socialist construction. We take joy in these successes with all our hearts -- the result of the efforts of the BCP, the Government, and the people of Bulgaria. According to an old Chinese saying, it is better to see something once with your own eyes than to hear it a hundred times. In Bulgaria we have seen with our own eyes that what Comrade Todor Zhivkov told us is the truth. Your agriculture and industry are developing very well. The people's living standard is continuously rising. We felt profoundly that the Bulgarian people take pride in their achievements and are looking toward the future with confidence. All this makes us think that the April line being implemented under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership is the right one and corresponds to the specific conditions in Bulgaria.

I wish to express my delight with the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people. Everywhere we have been during these 2 days, we have been welcomed with applause and cheering -- showing the friendly attitude of the Bulgarian people toward the Chinese people. I am sure that, like Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to the PRC, my own visit will promote friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, to enter a new period.

This afternoon we visited the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute, where they told us that they have established good links with our country. We know that Varna is the largest seaport in Bulgaria. The main shipping line between Bulgaria and China starts from here. I am convinced that this shipping line will be a line of friendship between our two peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed his thanks to the leadership and workers of Varna Okrug and the city of Varna for the fruitful development of relations with the PRC.

The dinner took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 22 JUN

Greeted by Atanasov

AU221138 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of Romania's Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit at the invitation of Bulgaria's prime minister, Georgi Atanasov.

At Sofia airport the Romanian guest was met by Mr Georgi Atanasov and other officials. According to the programme the leaders of the two governments will start official talks in the afternoon. Mr Constantin Dascalescu will visit the city of Plovdiv.

It is expected that he will be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Begins Talks

AU221923 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, opened official talks here today.

They share the conviction that bilateral relations are making steady progress, that interparty and intergovernment ties are becoming ever more active in the spirit of the common understanding reached at the summit level. An emphasis was laid on the decisive contribution to this development by the regular meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

The economic cooperation is undergoing an upgrade development and practically covers all economic branches. The two heads of government discussed specific questions concerning cooperation in power generation, the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture. Additional opportunities were sought for wider specialization and cooperation for the promotion of commercial exchanges and interaction in environmental protection.

Attention was also paid to the promotion of cultural ties and of tourist exchanges.

The achievements so far were assessed as considerable, but the economic capabilities of Bulgaria and Romania allow the undertaking of tasks on a larger scale by using new efficient forms: direct links between economic organisations, between enterprises and between research institutes.

Priority should be assigned to the development of technological and investment integration and modern cooperation should be realized on this basis.

The two prime ministers' agenda also included key international issues. The sides reiterated their determination to persevere in making their own contribution, along with the other socialist community countries, to halting the arms race and to disarmament, above all in the nuclear field.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans, and an emphasis was laid on the need for joint action to turn the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

AU222009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 22/6/1987 -- Official talks started in Sofia on Monday, June 22, between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, prime minister of Romania, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Expressing satisfaction at the activity carried out and results scored by the two sides in translating into fact the decisions made during the top-level meeting in Giurgiu-Ruse of last December, Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Georgi Atanasov asserted the joint wish to further confer new dimensions on the cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted and decisions made at top level, in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

The talks focused on the analysis of the state of bilateral relations, more particularly in the economic field, production specialization and cooperation in production, on identifying prospects for substantially increasing the volume of mutual commercial exchanges, for intensifying cooperation, setting ways and tangible, operative measures and steps to carry into effect what had been covenanted, so that economic cooperation match [as received] the political relations between the two countries. It was specified that, at present, economic cooperation in production were [as received] not up to the possibilities offered by the continually growing economic and technical potential of the two countries. Therefore, with the provisions of the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000 as a basis, it was covenanted that wide-scope economic cooperation ventures and actions of cooperation in production should develop in electric power, mining, machine building, vehicle manufacturing in particular, electrical engineering and electronics, chemistry and petrochemistry. It was shown that new actions should be agreed upon to substantially raise the level of economic exchanges so that in 1990 it should stand at one billion roubles a year as set by the leaders of the two countries.

During the talks emphasis was also placed on the positive course of collaboration science, education, culture, health care, the press, radio and television, just as in other spheres.

During the talks the atmosphere of which was of warm friendship an understanding views were exchanged on major current international issues. Official talks continue.

Atanasov Hosts Dinner

AU222020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers gave an official dinner in honor of Constantin Dascalescu, premier of Romania. During the dinner the two prime ministers proposed toasts.

The dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere was attended by Grigor Stoichkov; by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials on the Bulgarian and Romanian sides.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG BOSCH COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU191341 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today Dr Markus Birich, president of the West German company Bosch.

The businessman is currently in Bulgaria to sign an agreement for cooperation with the Bulgarian Associations for Electronics and Transport, Agricultural and Building Equipment.

The Bulgarian president and his guest exchanged views on the broadening of the contacts between the West German company and Bulgarian enterprises in the spirit of Mr Zhivkov's recent talks in the FRG. Matters related to the training of personnel were also discussed.

The meeting was attended by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU191919 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgarian "Electronics" Association and the West German Robert Bosch Company signed a general agreement on techno-scientific, economic and trade cooperation for the 1987-1992 period. The document was signed by Mr Ivan Tenev, president of the association, and by Dr Marcus Bierich, president of the West German concern. The business executives conferred to specify the areas of mutually advantageous joint work. They also considered the opportunities for wider cooperation in machine building and electronics.

The West German businessman was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council.

LUKANOV RECEIVES 'ITALTEL' EXECUTIVE

AU191931 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia June 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mrs Marisa Belisario, chairman of the Governing Board of the Italian state-owned "Italtel" group.

During her stay here, the guest held talks with senior executives of the Communications Association and of the Information and Communication Systems Economic Corporation. They discussed a wide range of questions concerning telecommunications cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

REAGAN'S TV SPEECH MARKED BY 'INCONSISTENCY'

AU221621 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 87 p 6

[Milan Rusko article: "The Importance of the Defensive Essence of the Warsaw Pact's Military Doctrine; Nuclear Deterrent Is the Road to Extinction"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's television speech on Monday [15 June], made after his return from the meeting of representatives of the seven strongest capitalist states in Venice, was marked by a remarkable inconsistency: One has to save in order to be able to waste! According to him one has to save on budget items destined for the social sphere and education, in order to be able -- says the President -- to approve a balanced budget. Where will the money saved go? According to a White House proposal, they are to cure [sanovat] the growing armament budget.

When Congress opposed the proposal, Ronald Reagan "went to the American people," he called on the public to "develop pressure on members of the House of Representatives and the Senate." Allegedly, only the fulfillment of his proposal would ensure U.S. security. Thus, the spiral of the feverish arms buildup is to continue at an accelerated pace....

"The world is too fragile for a war or a policy of strength in the nuclear and space age. In conditions when a huge quantity of highly lethal weapons have been accumulated, mankind faces the problem of survival: A world war, and all the more so a nuclear war, would have catastrophic consequences, not only for the countries directly dragged into the conflict, but also for the very life on earth," notes the document of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, characterizing the military doctrine of this alliance. Those 2 weeks that elapsed between Berlin and Reagan's speech are a sufficiently long time for him to have been able to make corrections to his speech which could be interpreted as a constructive approach. Since that did not happen, it can only mean one thing -- Washington is determined to continue on its present course.

The peace initiatives of the socialist countries -- especially in the past 2 years -- constitute the materialization of a new thinking, a new way of viewing the problems connected with maintaining peace. "The Warsaw Pact member-states declare that they consistently respect the principles of independence and national sovereignty in their international relations, of nonuse of force or the threat of force, of the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, of the peaceful solution of conflicts, of noninterference in internal affairs, and other principles and goals enshrined in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the generally recognized norms of international relations," the Berlin document stresses. For the first time in history it contains the formulation that "they do not look on any state or any nation as an enemy," a matter that stresses even more the socialist states' present preparedness and endeavor to develop relations with countries which have different social systems, on the basis of mutual respect for the interests of security and peaceful coexistence.

What road to take to reach that goal? Can it really be reached by the growing arms buildup for which the NATO countries strive, or by reducing outlays of this kind, by using the resources saved for humanitarian objectives, for the benefit of individual states or the whole of mankind? Hamlet's question "To be, or not to be?" can be paraphrased without exaggeration as follows: "To reduce the arsenals of nuclear weapons, or to expand and complement them by new ones, by even more destructive weapons systems? To scrap nuclear weapons, or to eliminate the obstacles to transferring them into space, too?"

In the communique the participants in the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee favored the rejection of the concept of nuclear deterrence, according to which nuclear weapons are the guarantee of international security. "The primary tasks are: averting war and definitively excluding it from the life of mankind; maintaining peace on earth; and further steps aimed at universal and total disarmament. The military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states is the evidence that such a road is possible, provided the other side also displays the proper willingness. However, if we look at the results of the spring session of the highest military agencies of the NATO Pact in Brussels, we see who is to blame for the topicality of the danger of a nuclear war brewing -- be it brought about by a sudden, premeditated attack or by a coincidental failure in the technical or the human factor.

"The mechanism of nuclear deterrence is nonsense! The statistical probability works against us: The finger cannot forever rest on the trigger of gigantic nuclear machinery," Soviet academician Yevgeniy Chazov appeals to world public opinion. With the Challenger and Chernobyl catastrophes he illustrated how even the most perfect technology in different countries can fail. "Winning an arms race, like a nuclear war, is impossible," the Soviet scientist stresses.

And yet in Brussels in May the NATO Committee For Military Planning devoted itself to further increasing military expenditure, new armament programs, including cooperation in the militarization of space. Reactionary politicians in the governments of NATO's European members "identify" themselves with the U.S. hawks, not only on issues of escalating the arms buildup, but also in seeing the nuclear deterrent as the most effective safeguard for peace, and they are putting obstacles in the way of concluding an agreement on medium-range missiles.

In its document on the military doctrine, the Warsaw Pact presented a pragmatic program of disarmament measures, linking up with the 15 January 1986 timetable for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons by the year 2000.

To date, the other side has not given a proper answer.

"NATO's unwillingness to respond, and the continuing feverish arms buildup and increasing military budgets attest to the fact that the highest NATO military circles are by far still not ready for serious and constructive negotiations," wrote the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA recently. Despite that, the Warsaw Pact member-states -- as the Berlin communique states -- are again declaring that their military doctrine has a defensive character and is determined by the effort aimed at reducing military potentials to the size necessary for defense.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Dinner Speech 14 Jun

AU221508 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, at the festive dinner given in his honor in Bratislava on 14 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Strougal, esteemed Comrade Bilak, esteemed Comrade Lenart, esteemed Comrade Colotka, esteemed Comrade Salgovic, dear comrades and friends:
[paragraph continues]

After the cordial and fruitful talks with Comrades Husak and Strougal and with other comrades in Prague, I am very glad that we are now able to visit the capital of the Slovak SR Bratislava, this beautiful city on the Danube, and to convince ourselves of the successes achieved by the Slovak people. First of all allow me to express cordial gratitude to the leading comrades, representatives of the party and government, and of the Slovak National Council, for their ardent reception and for Comrade Colotka's sincere words.

Slovakia is not an alien place for us, since we know that the Slovak people not only have a glorious revolutionary tradition, they have been achieving both striking successes in various spheres and revolutionary changes in Slovakia's features, and also later, after embarking on the socialist road. At the side of the fraternal Czech peoples and under the leadership of the CPCZ and the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), the Slovak people have significantly contributed to the upsurge of their socialist fatherland and the preservation of peace. We are sincerely glad at your results and we wish you even greater successes in the future.

The current political and economic situation in China is very good. The Chinese people are striving to implement the line set by the third Central Committee Session after the 11th CPC Congress of 1978. The basic purpose of this line is to adhere to the leading role of the Communist Party, to the socialist road, and to four other basic principles; and also to promote the policy of reforms and of opening up to the world. In the international sphere we are pursuing an independent and peace-oriented foreign policy. We have already achieved certain successes, and in the last 8 years our country has registered relatively great progress. However, the tasks which are facing us are most complicated and demanding. We must exert even greater effort.

Comrades, the friendship between the people of China and Czechoslovakia has long traditions. It is extremely satisfying that, in recent years, Chinese-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and cooperation have been considerably developing in all spheres. The talks which Comrades Husak and Strougal conducted with me in Prague, and the talks I recently conducted with Comrade Strougal in Beijing, have deepened our mutual understanding and mutual trust; they have a most important significance for the development of relations between our two countries. We expect Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to visit China in the immediate future [coskoro]. The mutual visits of top Chinese and Czechoslovak party and state representatives are a sign that our bilateral relations have entered a new historical phase. I am convinced that, alongside a further deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, our contacts with Slovakia will be also expanded. Many of our Chinese comrades who have visited Czechoslovakia have also had the opportunity to see Slovakia; they always left with beautiful impressions.

Permit me to drink to the successes of the Czech and Slovak nations in socialist construction; to a further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia; and to a further tightening of friendship between the people of the two countries; to the health of Comrades Husak and Strougal, the leading representatives of Czechoslovakia's party and Government, the health of Comrade Bilak, the health of Comrades Lenart, Colotka, and Salgovic, leading representatives of the party, government, and the Slovak National Council; the health of all comrades and friends present here!

HUSAK RECEIVES GDR INTERIOR MINISTER IN PRAGUE

AU121057 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Comradely, Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Army General Friedrich Dickel, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR interior minister, who is currently paying a working visit to Czechoslovakia, was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the Prague Castle yesterday [9 June]. In a comradely friendly talk, Gustav Husak and Friedrich Dickel briefed each another on the situation in their countries and expressed the wish to continue expanding and deepening mutual relations and cooperation in all spheres, a matter that is at the same time a contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the entire socialist community. The reception was attended by Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR interior minister, and Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the CSSR President.

GDR'S SOELLE ATTENDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

Received by Colotka

LD162130 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] In Bratislava today Comrade Peter Colotka received Horst Soelle, deputy premier of the GDR. Horst Soelle has had talks with the chairmen of the two sides of the CSSR-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Together with Comrade Svatopluk Potac, they discussed the implementation of the key tasks arising from the program of economic cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. They analyzed measures for further implementing the intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements that form the basis of progressive changes in expanding cooperation and specialization in production and in mutual economic relations.

Talks Conclude

LD172243 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Two days of talks between Svatopluk Potac and Horst Soelle, chairmen of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR, ended today in Bratislava. They discussed the completion of the main tasks arising from the economic cooperation program up to the year 2000 between the two countries. They also discussed other topical questions of bilateral economic relations. They paid particular attention to cooperation in microelectronics, robotics, biotechnologies, and other spheres.

JAKES MEETS CUBAN NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL

LD221714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today received Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Secretariat for Nuclear Energy attached to the Cuban Council of Ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia attending a meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. In a friendly conversation they expressed appreciation for the results of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, particularly in the training of specialist for the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. At the same time they voiced both countries' interest in further intensifying and developing cooperation.

COLOMBIAN DEPUTIES RECEIVED IN PRAGUE

Meet Husak, Present Award

LD191903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak received a group of Colombian deputies headed by Roman Gomez Ovalle, president of the Colombian House of Representatives, at Prague Castle today. During a friendly conversation both sides praised the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Colombian relations and emphasized the wish of both countries to continue constructive political dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous economic and cultural conducts.

When evaluating the present international situation both statesmen emphasized the need to begin concrete steps in the area of disarmament and to solve all regional conflicts by peaceful means. The role of Colombia in the Contadora Group was emphasized and Czechoslovak support for the initiatives of this group aimed at renewing political stability and the independent development of the states of Central America was expressed.

Roman Gomez Ovalle presented Gustav Husak with the Order of Democracy First Class which was awarded to him by the House of Deputies of the Colombian Congress for his personal contribution to the struggle for peace, the strengthening of friendship between nations, and the development of cooperation between the Colombian and the Czechoslovak people.

Gustav Husak sincerely thanked the group of deputies for the high honor which he received with the order award. He said he considers it to be an expression of friendship toward the Czechoslovak people, as appreciation of their share in the joint struggle for the aversion of the threat of war and the defense of world peace.

Received by Indra

LD200845 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received here today a delegation of Colombian deputies, currently on a short unofficial visit to Czechoslovakia, led by president of the House of Representatives Roman Gomez Ovalle.

They appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Colombian relations and voiced support to their boosting in all spheres. The two sides' opinions on main international topics were identical or close.

Alois Indra appreciated Colombia's constructive policy within the Contadora Group, aimed at a just and peaceful solution to the tense situation in Central America.

GARCAR DISCUSSES TRADE, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU230740 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 87 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Jan Garcar, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, has discussed CSSR-U.S. trade and political relations with his U.S. counterpart, James Moore, in Washington. Jan Garcar also discussed the possibility of improving economic and trade cooperation with officials in the U.S. State Department and Senate, and met with representatives of banking and commercial circles.

STROUGAL, VACLAVIK RECEIVE NIGERIA'S ALFA

AU120924 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Lubomir Strougal Received Ibrahim Alfa; Comprehensively Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Ibrahim Alfa, member of the Armed Forces' Ruling Council and commander of the Air Force of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is paying a visit to Czechoslovakia, was received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at Hrzane Palace in Prague yesterday [9 June].

During a talk, the CSSR premier highly valued Nigeria's importance when it comes to resolving Africa's political and economic problems, its contribution to the endeavor aimed at the preservation of world peace and its active participation in the struggle of progressive forces against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

When discussing the possibility of further expanding mutual relations, the two representatives stressed the will and the wish to comprehensively develop political and economic cooperation. In this regard they stressed that in the future Czechoslovakia can markedly participate in the industrialization of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in programs of economic and social development and, among other things, also in raising professional qualifications of its population.

The reception was attended by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and the ambassadors of the two countries, Evzen Vacek and Musa Otigba.

Ibrahim Alfa was received also by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, yesterday. The reception was attended by General Lieutenant Jozef Remek, CSSR deputy minister of national defense, and other representatives. The ambassadors of the two countries, Evzen Vacek and Musa Otigba, attended.

NATIONAL FRONT SUPPORTS BERLIN PACT SESSION

AU222017 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee Deliberated; Appreciation of the Results of the Berlin Session"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- In the opening part of its session yesterday [10 June] the CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium expressed full assent with and support for the conclusions of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

It highly valued their fundamental importance for relaxing international tension, for nuclear disarmament, for ensuring life in peace, for establishing a new international economic order, and for the further cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states in all spheres. [passage omitted]

The Presidium also discussed a report on the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs in 1986, which again yielded positive results. [passage omitted]

The agencies of the National Front and the organizations which are a part of it are currently receiving letters in which collectives as well as individual citizens indignantly condemn the despicable action of unknown vandals who at Olsany cemetery desecrated the memory of the Soviet soldiers-liberators and Bulgarian participants in the Prague uprising. The CSSR National Front Central Committee presidium most resolutely condemns this infamous deed, which is at variance with the profound human, patriotic, and international sentiments of our people.

ELECTABILITY CONSISTENT WITH PARTY CADRE POLICY

AU111336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Art of Cadre Work"]

[Excerpts] Nowadays, cadre policy is frequently discussed in the context of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. By the way, cadre policy -- as has already been said -- will be discussed at one of the upcoming CPCZ Central Committee sessions this year.

Cadre policy -- this means, above all, the training, education, and placement of ranking personnel. But it also means that people in leading positions should -- let us directly say, they must -- contemplate changes such as improving managements and planning, strengthening the responsibility and powers of the economic sphere to satisfy social needs, fulfilling the tasks of the state plan on the basis of the khozraschet [economic accountability] methods of management.

These are the fundamental tasks which must not only be pondered and discussed, but mainly within the framework of legal powers and authority asserted, their fulfillment organized. After all, it is the ranking personnel who will be setting the wheels of restructuring to spin.

Today is really a time for action. Appeals, resolutions, and orders -- if not followed by organizational work, control, and drawing conclusions from what has been ascertained -- are not worth much. Unfortunately, many ranking personnel -- even after one year -- have not succeeded in adapting themselves to the new demands set by the 17th congress. How else are we to explain that in some places one hears of speculations about the plan and the demands for unjustified advantages for their sector, enterprise, plant, or workshop?!

In all quarters we need ranking personnel who are politically mature, professionally trained, and morally firm. These are well-known requirements, and precisely the necessity of accelerating the socioeconomic development affirms their topicality and urgency. It shows that the lagging of certain sectors sometimes has its roots precisely in cadre policy. As a rule, difficulties crop up where the party agencies in the past became less demanding, were incapable of opposing formalism in cadre work, and underestimated its continuity, which requires the uninterrupted training and education of young and promising people. In retrospect many ill-advised cadre decisions prove to have been political mistakes and, in their consequences, also cause economic damage. [passage omitted]

Many bad stereotypes of long-standing management practice simply had to leave deep marks in the thinking and decision-making of some ranking personnel. Thus it happens that many of them today see the need for fundamental changes in various places, but not in the sectors of which they are in charge. But what good are ranking personnel to us if they are afraid to repudiate everything that has become antiquated? Ranking personnel who lack initiative, mark time and only wait for instructions "from above"? [passage omitted]

The party's cadre policy has always proceeded from social needs, but the party has also always consulted with people when selecting, training, and appointing ranking personnel to functions. And the electability [volitelnost] to leading functions, which is being increasingly discussed, is not at variance with these principles. It can become a very concrete form of the working people's participation in management, in shaping cadre policy. But it is necessary to remember that democracy always means a combination of rights and duties. And in this case it also assumes that every collective that makes such a decision has a high social responsibility. It is certain that this form can be the foundation for natural authority, which effectively contributes to the fulfillment of duties and the mastery of tasks which have a leading position.

Our party correctly puts high demands on the morals and personal integrity of ranking personnel. The foundation of the political trust in each one of them is the unity of words and deeds. It is known that the public usually judges the entire policy of our party according to the conduct and behavior of an individual. People in leading positions represent our party's policy by each one of their actions; they are literally "under the magnifying glass" of public opinion, be they Communists, members of other political parties of the National Front, or people without party affiliation. Their lives, too, are under such scrutiny. Everyone who accepts a leading function must face it. That, too, belongs to the high demands which are being discussed in connection with cadre policy.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY IN LEZAKY

LD201335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A peace rally of the workers and young people of the East Bohemian Region is taking place today in Lezaky, Chrudim district.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council is there. Correspondent Jan Kliment has this report.

[Kliment] The peace rally to mark the 45th anniversary of the burning-down of this village is now reaching its climax. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jozef Kempny, head of a CPCZ Central Committee and National Front delegation, stated in his speech that Lezaky, Lidice, Javoricko, Plostina, Mnich, and other places, as well as all the other victims of World War II, must not be forgotten. This is a binding commitment for us but also the price of our life free of war in our socialist society today, he said, adding that peace is the greatest asset in life and one of the paramount human rights. That was why we are concerned about the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe and the arms buildup escalated by the United States. Our ideal is a world without weapons or violence, and this is stated in the proclamation unanimously adopted a short while ago by all those present at the rally. We are convinced that in cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all progressive forces throughout the world, peace will be defended so that mankind will never again know the horror of war, and so that the events at Lezaky will never happen again.

BRIEFS

CZECH INVOLVED IN HEROIN RING -- Austrian police reported today that they succeeded in apprehending an international band of drug smugglers. They emphasized that one of the leaders of this band is a former Czechoslovak hockey player, Jiri Bubla. During the raid, police confiscated almost 2 kg of heroin which would have a value of almost 7 million schillings on the black market. Besides Bubla, at the head of the band was a Canadian citizen Josef Janda. A former Czechoslovak citizen Ana Polava would travel to the Middle East to buy the heroin. According to the information given by the police, this band smuggled over 30 kg of heroin into Austria in candy, packages of coffee, or cans of food. The police also confiscated from the members of the band two luxury cars, 5 kg of silver, some savings books, and 60,000 schillings in cash. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

UNIVERSITY COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Beijing June 7 (CTK) -- An agreement on cooperation has been signed between Charles University of Prague and Beijing University and the Chinese Institute of Foreign Languages, and between Comenius University of Bratislava and Fudan University in Shanghai. The agreements were signed during a visit here by a Czechoslovak delegation led by rector of Charles University Zdenek Ceska. They are the first agreements on direct cooperation to be signed between Czechoslovak and Chinese universities. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 7 Jun 87 LD]

AID TO CHINESE PEOPLE -- Prague (CTK) -- A shipment of tents, sleeping bags, powdered milk, and other foodstuffs procured from the funds of the Fund of Peace and Solidarity of the CSSR National Front was loaded into a special Czechoslovak aircraft in Prague on 8 June in the presence of Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR. This represents the Czechoslovak people's contribution to assist the Chinese people in overcoming the effects of the forest fire in the northeastern areas of the PRC and the effects of the rains and floods in the southern areas of the country, China regards this CSSR assistance "as an expression of the Czechoslovak people's great friendship and sympathies for the Chinese people," the ambassador stated on this occasion. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 87 p 1 AU]

KESSLER BRIEFS SOVIET JUDICIAL DELEGATION ON TASKS

AU220855 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on Tuesday [16 Jun] received a delegation from the Central Military Judicial Organs of the USSR. The talks in the Ministry for National Defense focused on issues concerning the administration of justice in the socialist armed forces. The Soviet delegation is led by Judicial Service Lieutenant General Sergey Maksimov, head of the administration of military history in the Ministry of Justice.

Army Gen Heinz Kessler briefed the visitors on the tasks of the military judicial organs in the GDR concerning the implementation of the class assignment set for the Armed Forces by the 11th SED Congress. He emphasized that legal education and propaganda are making an essential contribution to ensuring the required fighting strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army in the interest of peace and socialism.

KRENZ, USSR'S GUSEV DISCUSS SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM

AU211814 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [11 June] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a USSR Supreme Court delegation under the leadership of its first deputy chairman, Sergey Gusev.

Egon Krenz gave an account of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The comprehensive strengthening of the worker-peasant state is a solid component to the creative atmosphere that distinguishes the further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR, he said. In this context, Egon Krenz spoke about the SED's experiences in consolidating the socialist legal system.

Sergey Gusev explained the tasks of the Soviet Union courts since the 27th CPSU Congress. The interlocutors expressed appreciation for the cooperation between the Supreme Courts of the two countries.

Participating in the talks were Dr Guenter Sarge, president of the GDR Supreme Court, and Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, head of SED Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters.

HAGER RECEIVES USSR HEALTH MINISTER CHAZOV

LD221745 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Soviet Health Minister Professor Yevgeniy Chazov was received in Berlin today by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. They said the planned cooperation in the medical sector was promoting health and social care in both countries. This is an important fundamental social concern formulated by the CPSU and SED party congresses.

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS AT BERLIN SCHOOL 10 JUN

AU141655 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Report on speech by Acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang on 10 June at the 28th Berlin-Oberschoenhhausen Secondary School, named the "Marshal Zhu De" Secondary School]

[Text] It fills us with great pleasure to be able to attend the festive naming of this polytechnical secondary school, Zhao Ziyang said in his speech before students and teachers. Permit me to thank you for the invitation. Marshal Zhu De was a great Marxist and a great revolutionary, politician, and strategist of the proletariat. In 1922 he came to Germany to search for the truth. During his 4-year stay a fundamental change took place in his life. Here in Berlin, Zhao Ziyang recalled that he entered the CPC and subsequently dedicated all his strength to the cause of the revolution and the building of China. Marshal Zhu De, who paid imperishable services to the liberation of the Chinese people and to the building of socialism, is a shining example for the youth. Marshal Zhu De was also one of the founders of the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples.

The decision of the GDR Government and the SED Central Committee to name this the "Marshal Zhu De" school not only demonstrates the honoring of his memory on the part of the GDR people but also the traditional, everlasting revolutionary friendship between the two peoples, Zhao said. Zhao Ziyang honored the fact that in the GDR there are many comrades and friends who have gained merit in working for this friendship and who have done important things for building socialism in China. The Chinese people will always honor their memory. On this occasion I would like to extend to you our best wishes and cordial thanks, he continued.

In conclusion the Chinese party leader and statesman said: I sincerely wish that the "Marshal Zhu De" Polytechnical Secondary School will produce more and more qualified graduates for the building of socialism in the GDR. I wish the students good achievements in their studies. We are convinced that this polytechnical secondary school will contribute to the development of the traditional friendship between the youth and the peoples of the GDR and China.

HERRMANN RECEIVES NICARAGUAN STUDY DELEGATION

AU221237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] On Friday [12 June] a study delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] under the leadership of Adilia Eva Solis, acting head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the FSLN National Directorate, was received for talks by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Joachim Herrmann gave an account of topical domestic and foreign policy problems related to the further implementation of the decisions of the 12th SED Congress. He reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with the sacrificing struggle of the FSLN in continuing the Sandinist people's revolution.

The delegation had earlier acquainted itself with the SED's experiences in the field of political work among the masses at the editorial offices of the central and local party press, in the radio and television services, at the ADN, and in kreis leaderships and enterprises of Magdeburg and Leipzig Bezirke.

JAPANESE DAILY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWS HONECKER

AU101051 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has granted an interview to Yosaji Kobayashi, president of YOMIURI SHIMBUN and chairman of the Publishers' Organization of Japan. The text of the interview is as follows:

Kobayashi: Your Excellency, your country, the GDR, has from year to year gained more and more international respect as a socialist state committed to peace and international cooperation. It has also achieved stable growth of its national economy and will continue to do so. This year you celebrate Berlin's 750th anniversary, an event that can be regarded as a tribute to the national prosperity you have achieved. Our first question is: What is the view of the GDR, and what direction does it intend to take to guarantee an ever more prosperous development of your nation and of the world on the path to the 21st century?

Honecker: The GDR has created the prerequisite conditions to continue the dynamic development of its economy and to increase the people's prosperity. A specific economic strategy with the year 2000 in view was determined last year by the 11th SED Congress. It is mainly a question of the comprehensive penetration of intensification on a long-term basis into all spheres of our economy, in accord with the unity of economic and social policy that we have long been realizing. We are striving to integrate socialism's advantages with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. What is crucial is that the knowledge of modern science is used even more so science is interrelated with production and production with science even more than ever before. We are doing everything so key technologies, such as microelectronics, electronic data processing, or biotechnology, are rapidly developed and are applied on a broad basis. In accordance with this, we attach high importance to the training of human beings, our most valuable resource.

Without doubt, the mutual relationships between the economy and other social spheres, such as education, culture, health, and leisure activity, will exert an ever stronger influence on development. In a period when economic vigor is increasingly founded on the capability to master the most modern technologies man needs a creative climate, in our view, in all social life.

For us, the supreme maxim remains that scientific-technological progress and the mass use of robots serve the further improvement of the material and cultural living conditions of all workers. In our country there is no unemployment or social insecurity, nor will there be. And in the future too, the experience that good work is worthwhile both for society and for the individual will be a powerful motive for development.

Ultimately our plans and aims can be realized only if it is possible to prevent a nuclear inferno and to secure a peaceful future. We favor mankind entering the 21st century free from nuclear weapons. This chance exists in reality today, and all energy should be applied to its realization. As hitherto, the GDR will exert itself to the full and use all its political opportunities to make a constructive contribution to securing peace. In this we regard dialogue and negotiations as the way to achieve agreements to make the world more secure and as an effective instrument for developing relations between states in the spirit of peace and beneficial cooperation.

Kobayashi: East and West Germany, that is, the GDR and the FRG, have undertaken and are undertaking intense efforts to avoid friction between one another because the two countries continue to be involved with various problems existing since World War II, including the Berlin question. Your Excellency, we are glad to express our high esteem for your efforts that have greatly contributed to reducing tensions between East and West. Our second question is: In your opinion what should the future relationship between the two German states be like? Do you intend to visit West Germany in the near future?

Honecker: The starting point can only be that in the case of the GDR and the FRG we are talking of two sovereign German states, independent of one another, with differing social orders and alliance memberships. This is the real situation. Consequently, they can only shape their relations strictly according to the fundamentals of peaceful coexistence. Mutual respect for sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference, and mutual advantage will continue to guide the GDR as regards the FRG. Accordingly, the GDR pursues a policy of constructive dialogue and of cooperation. In relations between the two German states many positive things have been achieved that have a favorable effect on efforts toward a Europe of peace, security, and cooperation. This can proceed further if a basis of objectivity, accountability, and regard for legitimate interests is taken. Pipe dreams lead to nothing.

The securing of peace is and remains the supreme question in the relationship of the two German states. They must do everything so that never again war, but only and always peace, emanates from German soil. This responsibility obliges them to contribute actively to peace, disarmament, and detente. Peace on German soil, peace in Europe, peace in the world; this is the context in which we see relations between the GDR and the FRG. Starting from this, we wish to preserve and expand that which has been achieved in mutual relations, develop economic and trade relations, and extend cooperation in other spheres such as environmental protection, culture, and transport.

As far as my visit to the FRG is concerned, there is a basic agreement to carry it out. There is still a need for agreement on a date suitable for both sides.

Kobayashi: Since CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev put forward at the end of February an unprecedented proposal for reducing nuclear weapons, international expectations concerning negotiations between East and West on a real and substantial reduction of nuclear weapons have increased significantly. We believe that you, as the leading representative of the country that geographically lies the furthest westward among all Warsaw Pact member-states, have a strong interest in this issue. Our third question is: In what form and by means of what processes should reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons now be promoted? In what manner should the GDR, Japan, and other countries contribute to the efforts for a reduction of the two superpowers' nuclear weapons?

Honecker: The GDR resolutely supports the reduction and total abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, as proposed by the Soviet Union in January 1986. The proposal from Mikhail Gorbachev aimed at the total elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe offers a great chance, as never before, to make a real start on nuclear disarmament. With this the USSR has adopted Western ideas of a zero solution and has subsequently signalled its readiness for compromise on other issues. It is ready to negotiate as well on operational and tactical missiles in Europe in a relatively short and precisely determined period.

If one now goes on to take account of the fact that the Warsaw Pact's offer to negotiate as well on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals has been on the table since their Budapest meeting in June 1986, then all serious misgivings should be cleared out of the way. Anyone who now tries to produce new counterarguments and packages shows that he simply does not want nuclear disarmament.

The reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is not merely a European problem because the whole world would gain more security from it. At the same time such a step, being the first real and far-reaching disarmament measure in the history of mankind, could achieve a breakthrough to even more extensive disarmament steps. This is the position we represent in international bodies and in bilateral dialogue. By means of its initiatives, particularly in the central European region, the GDR is giving Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal more than mere approval.

It has repeatedly declared its readiness for a withdrawal of the Soviet longer-range missile complexes from its territory as soon as a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles exists. In a message to Federal Chancellor Kohl and to the government heads of other West European stationing countries I proposed that an agreement on a zero solution for Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe be supported. I am also thinking of the joint initiative of the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe.

It is my belief that in international life no voice for peace and disarmament goes unheard. I cannot, of course, speak for Japan. But I can assure you that the government and all citizens of the GDR have strict respect for Japan's three nonnuclear principles as an important, positive contribution in striving to stem and ban the nuclear dangers.

Kobayashi: General Secretary Gorbachev, who is pursuing an offensive peace diplomacy externally, is carrying out a whole series of domestic reforms that include ensuring public access to official information, democratization of elections, and so forth. The Western states largely support such steps because they see these changes lead to a homogenization of the Eastern and Western world and thus create a field for peaceful coexistence. Do you believe that, proceeding from the fact that each CEMA member-state possesses sovereignty and establishes its own distinctive socialist society, reforms similar to those in the USSR are necessary? And is it possible that reforms in each of these societies will take a positive direction?

Honecker: You are right in assuming that the socialist states are sovereign and determine their policy themselves. There are, of course, fundamental common points in socialist construction. Our relations are marked by cooperation and an exchange of experiences. However, on the basis of its specific historic development, its geographic situation, and its traditions, each country has specific conditions that must be considered when formulating policy and seeking creative solutions. It would thus be neither possible nor proper to pronounce a judgment on the need for this or that measure in another fraternal country. That is a matter for the party and the people in the country concerned.

Our party, too, has developed its political policy expressly for the solution of our country's specific political, economic, and intellectual problems and makes no claim to universal applicability. [paragraph continues]

With the Eighth SED Congress more than 16 years ago the dynamic linking of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism moved into the foreground. In the shape of the combines effective and flexible forms of economic management were introduced. An efficient agriculture with modern equipment emerged. Wide-ranging, indispensable forms of democratic participation of the working people developed at all levels and in all spheres.

It can be said today that the steady increase in production, productivity, and national income allowed us to steadily raise the people's living standards and to expand social measures in line with the plan. Without being satisfied with everything already, we believe our policy's basic direction has clearly proved itself.

I am certain that, as you put it, "reforms will take a positive direction" if they provide the right answers to the specific issues in the country.

Kobayashi: I am one of those who hope for an expansion of the friendly relations and a lively exchange between the GDR and Japan in areas such as the economy, science, and culture. If you, Your Excellency, have any specific plans or desires aimed at a promotion of bilateral cooperation, we would be glad to hear them.

Honecker: I can state with satisfaction that good relations of peaceful coexistence exist between the GDR and Japan and have reached a high level. My state visit to Japan and the official visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the GDR have lent decisive impulses to the constructive cooperation between our two states. The political dialogue between our governments and parliaments on basic international issues and bilateral affairs has become a central element in shaping our relations. It is thus my wish that the two states continue to advance along this tried and tested path. This is of particular importance in the continuing tense international world situation.

Proceeding from its policy of peace preservation and international cooperation to mutual advantage, the GDR is interested in continuing to shape its relations with Japan in numerous ways and deepen them even more in all spheres on the basis of the agreements met. We hope that the important meetings and significant events planned in bilateral relations in the near future will make a specific contribution to this. These include the GDR foreign minister's visit to Japan this year, the joint session of the two countries' economic committees in September in the GDR, the third GDR Technology Days in Japan, and the conclusion of a cultural agreement.

Kobayashi: The session of the highest body of the Warsaw Pact states has taken place in Berlin. Could you, Your Excellency, give an assessment of the results of this important meeting for our paper?

Honecker: The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has far-reaching international importance. It lies primarily in the fact that it has produced strong, important impulses for the struggle of mankind for eliminating the threat of war and for a peaceful era. I would like to stress the new initiatives on a comparison of the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This offers the possibility of promoting confidence-building -- particularly between the blocs -- in a new direction.

The proposals for solutions adopted at the meeting are aimed at promoting the security and free development of the peoples and states not merely in Europe but on the other continents. They are addressed to all forces of world reason and realism that agree with us that a war cannot be won in the nuclear age and that mankind must be preserved from a nuclear holocaust. They are, however, also addressed to those forces not yet able to stop thinking in terms of confrontation, military arms escalation, and striving for military superiority. There is no way other than that of jointly guaranteeing a world free of nuclear weapons and a peaceful space.

DIE WELT: INTELLIGENCE CHIEF 'MAN WITHOUT FACE'

DW230921 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Werner Kahl article: "In the Haze of Espionage Acts The Man Without a Face"]

[Excerpts] His antagonists know his function, his age, his name, and his address, but they do not know what he looks like. The new "GDR" intelligence chief, Werner Grossmann, is a man "without a face." [passage omitted]

Werner Grossmann, the new "GDR" intelligence chief, still has no "face." Of the successor of Markus Wolf, who quit early this year at the age of 64 on his own request, the West has only the office address: Ministry for State Security (MfS), Normannenstrasse 22, (East) Berlin-Lichtenberg.

Werner Grossmann's whole career was wrapped in the anonymity of the secret intelligence service. It includes the silence about his appointment as head of the Foreign Intelligence Main Administration, HVA, the official abbreviation. [passage omitted]

The West has only a few details to put the biography of the new HVA chief together: Werner Grossman, about 65, from Silesia, trained after the war in the Soviet Union and in the Ministry for State Security, rank of major general of the state security service, but not a deputy of the minister, as Wolf was.

Grossmann is said to be subordinated to the higher-ranking functionary Rudi Mittig, lieutenant general and deputy state security minister since 1969. Mittig belongs to the SED Central Committee - the party obviously plans to control the HVA sharper than during Wolf's times.

Despite Werner Grossmann's strictly protected biography, more strict than in any other case, there are transparent points in his career. Almost exactly 9 years ago then espionage chief, Markus Wolf, had arrived in the Swedish capital to meet an agent from the Bonn SPD council. Wolf was accompanied by Grossmann, who at that time had been already appointed Wolf's deputy. He was the successor of pensioned Lieutenant General Fruck, an old communist of the Stalin era. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

AU230855 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 87 p 3

[MTI-attributed communique on the visit by Acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang to Hungary from 14 to 18 June 87: "Communique on Hungarian-Chinese Talks"]

[Text] The Hungarian side issued a press communique on 18 June summing up the Hungarian-Chinese talks.

Acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from 14 to 18 June at the invitation of MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The high-ranking guest laid a wreath at the Monument of Hungarian Heroes and visited the sights of Budapest. He also visited the Raba Hungarian Railroad Car and Machine Factory of Gyor, the Aranykalasz Agricultural Cooperative of Kocs, and a household plot.

Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar held separate, interparty and intergovernmental talks with Zhao Ziyang, who also called on Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

At the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides informed each other about the socialist construction activity in their country, reviewed bilateral party and government relations and the possibilities for their further development, and exchanged views on timely international issues.

The members of the delegation accompanying Zhao Ziyang held separate talks with their Hungarian counterparts on interparty cooperation, timely issues of foreign relations, trade, economic, and technological-scientific cooperation, and on the reform policy being implemented in their countries.

The two sides concluded with satisfaction that, as a result of the visit of the CPC leader and PRC premier, cooperation between the two parties has reached a new stage of development, and our interstate relations have also reached a higher level.

Speaking about interparty cooperation, the negotiating sides agreed that this cooperation was guided by the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect. This cooperation increases our theoretical and practical knowledge with useful experiences and favorably contributes to the implementation of the tasks facing our parties.

The Hungarian side informed Zhao Ziyang about the state of implementation of the decisions and positions adopted at the 13th MSZMP Congress and the subsequent Central Committee meetings. Speaking about our current economic problems, the Hungarian side informed the guest about the measures we have planned and taken to further modernize our economic management system and achieve a comprehensive social and economic development.

Zhao Ziyang informed his hosts about the results achieved in implementing their Seventh 5-Year Plan, the experiences and problems of the economic reform, the basic principles of the planned political reform, and the preparations for the 13th CPC Congress.
[paragraph continues]

Our leaders highly appreciated the results achieved by the Chinese people led by the CPC and with the use of economic reforms in economic development, increasing the people's standard of living, and in developing the socialist democracy.

Zhao Ziyang spoke with appreciation about the readiness of our party and society for renewal and our measures aimed at constantly modernizing the socialist economic management, and wished us success in our efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive social and economic development.

Speaking about the experiences gained in modernizing the economic management system, the two sides pointed out the importance of taking national characteristics into consideration and the significance of their continuous study.

The two sides welcomed the rapid pace of development of interstate relations, and its favorable effects on the activity of socialist construction. Social and political practice give rise to new types of problems in both countries and a deeper understanding and utilization of each other's experiences will promote the finding of solutions to these problems.

The two sides concluded with satisfaction that relations between the legislative bodies, the government organs, and the public and mass organizations, as well as the cooperation between our leading scientific and cultural institutions are orderly and developing well within the framework of agreements; the new cultural agreement is aimed at expanding this cooperation and enriching its content.

The two sides analyzed with particular attention the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. They spoke with satisfaction about the results achieved in recent years and stressed that further efforts were needed to explore new possibilities, develop new and modern forms of cooperation, and to make a more consistent use of the traditional forms of cooperation. The Hungarian side expressed its readiness to participate in the industrial development and modernization program of the PRC, among other things, in the reconstruction of its bus factories. The Hungarian side expressed its interest in increasing its exports of engineering industry products, particularly of energy industry installations, as well as in increasing the assortment of goods imported from China that better adjust to the demands of the Hungarian market.

Summing up the experiences of our trade, economic and technological-scientific relations, the two sides agreed further efforts were needed for developing mutually advantageous cooperation, and that increased attention should be turned to this cooperation at every level. The two sides expressed hope that the general agreement on a long-term economic and technological-scientific cooperation signed by the two premiers will efficiently contribute to the implementation of these goals.

Examining timely issues of the international situation, the two sides concluded that the fundamental demand of our age was to safeguard peace, to create a world free of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction, to switch to genuine disarmament, and to strengthen international security and cooperation. They stressed the responsibility and tasks of all countries of the world in this process, irrespective of their size and social order.

They concluded that the commitment of the two countries to peace, international security, socialism, and social progress, as well as their agreement in other important international issues -- in spite of the differences of views in certain subjects -- provide a reliable basis for efficient cooperation.

Hungary has been active primarily in Europe in furthering the Helsinki process, implementing the large-scale disarmament proposals jointly worked out with its allies, and in advancing dialogue and cooperation.

The Chinese side spoke with appreciation about the activity carried out by the Hungarian People's Republic in reducing international tension and strengthening peace and security and cooperation among states.

The Hungarian side expressed that it regarded the PRC as an important factor of international peace and security, and that it was convinced the role played by the PRC in international relations was becoming increasingly important. The Hungarian side stressed that relations with China were considered long-term and firm elements of the Hungarian foreign policy.

The two sides stressed the need to settle the crisis points in various parts of the world that threaten peace and security by means of negotiations, justly, and by taking into consideration the justified interests of all the peoples affected. The sides regard it important to respect the fundamental norms of interstate relations, like peaceful coexistence, renouncing the use of force and threat, sovereignty, and the principle of equality among states.

The two sides concluded with satisfaction that the current visit of the active general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council in Hungary would give a new impetus to the cooperation between our parties and countries, and expressed their conviction that regular summit meetings and exchanges of views would effectively contribute to the further expansion of our multifaceted relations and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our peoples.

Zhao Ziyang invited Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar to pay an official friendship visit to the PRC, and on behalf of Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Zhao Ziyang conveyed a separate invitation to Pal Losonczi. The invitations were accepted with thanks.

CORRECTION TO KADAR DINNER TOAST FOR PRC'S ZHAO

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kadar Toast at Dinner," published in the 19 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 2, paragraph one, line six:

Under the difficult conditions prevailing 30 years ago, the help and solidarity of the Chinese fraternal party and of the friendly Chinese people were extremely valuable for our party and people. Your current visit, esteemed Chinese friends, is an opportunity to inform each other about the considerable changes that have taken place in our countries over the past 3 decades.

"The Hungarian people view with respect and appreciation China's particular historical past, and the ancient culture and creative force of its great people. The considerable results achieved by the PRC on the course of socialism since the victory of the revolution through hard struggle and at the cost of a great deal of work evoke our respect.

"I would like to express the determination of our party and government to consider relations with the huge and socialist PRC to be a long-term and firm element of Hungarian foreign policy. We are persistently endeavoring to strengthen and develop these relations."

We Agree on the Most Important Issues [subhead]

"On the basis of our current talks, I conclude with satisfaction that we agree on fundamental issues. It is our joint endeavor to develop the relations between our parties and countries on the basis of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect. In the current phase of historical development, the activity of socialist construction in our countries requires the solution of many tasks, often quite difficult ones. Our parties firmly believe in the strength of our peoples, ideals, and societies and in socialism's ability to renew itself. Our views concerning the most important issue facing humanity -- safeguarding peace -- are identical. Our joint determination to preserve peace and the identity of views on other important international issues create -- in spite of the difference in our situation, size, and the natural difference in some of our views -- a firm basis for further cooperation.

"Our party and government regard the PRC as an important factor in international peace and security. We are convinced that socialist China will play an increasingly significant role in stabilizing the system of international relations.

"Although the Hungarian People's Republic is a small country regarding its population and geographical area, our connection with important international processes is considerable. The primary... (supplying omitted passage)

COMPARISON OF REPORT OF USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 20 June on page 3 carries an MTI communique on the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Hungary from 17-19 June. The NEPSZABADSAG report, entitled "Communique on Eduard Shevardnadze's Talks in Budapest," has been compared with the MTI English version published in the 22 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1, entitled "USSR Foreign Minister's Visit Reviewed," and provides the following additional passage:

Paragraph three, last line, to paragraph four, first line, make read...Hungarian-Soviet relations.

They concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries was developing successfully in all areas of life. The meetings and talks between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev are of a decisive importance in deepening friendship between the two peoples and developing cooperation between the two countries. They attributed special importance to the issues of developing their economic relations. The principled agreements reached at last year's high-level meetings contribute to developing mutually advantageous economic relations, solving economic tasks facing the two countries, shaping modern forms of production and technology-scientific cooperation, and establishing direct contacts between enterprises and scientific institutes as well as establishing joint enterprises.

Great stress was laid on cultural, educational, and artistic relations and the tasks of further extending these relations, with regard to the forms of contacts that serve a better understanding of each other, including an increase in tourism and contacts between the two countries' citizens.

It was expressed...(supplying additional passage)

NEMETH RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S BERGE IN BUDAPEST

LD221546 Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Monday in Budapest, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the military committee of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of the interior of the Republic of Nicaragua.

At the cordial and friendly meeting the sides mutually gave briefs on the state of their parties and countries. They voiced the readiness of the HSWP and the FSLN to further develop inter-party relations. The deputy general secretary of the HSWP assured the solidarity of the HSWP and the Hungarian people to the Nicaraguan people struggling for national independence, and to safeguard the progressive, anti-imperialist system.

Also present at the meeting was Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara.

MARJAI BRIEFS PLAN AND BUDGET COMMISSION

LD192205 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- At its session in Budapest Friday, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the Plan and Budget Commission of Hungarian parliament on the structural and organizational development of the foreign economy, and then the commission debated the report on implementation of the 1986 state budget.

A presentation received by the members of parliament at an earlier time concludes that a fundamental requirement of the 1986 national economic plan coordinated with the state budget, was that the efficiency of economic operation had to be improved. However, national economic development in a number of areas deviated from plan last year. Production did not reach the level planned, efficiency did not improve sufficiently and therefore the rate of income formation was significantly slower than had been calculated, while internal use of incomes was sharply over planned. In 1986 industrial output had grown by only 1.8 percent as against the 2-2.5 percent planned, while agricultural production had increased by only 1 percent as compared with the 3-3.5 percent scheduled. Consumption by the general population was 20,000 million forints higher than planned.

The speakers stressed that a rational development of industry was of fundamental importance in accelerating economic development. An essential condition for this was the fundamental transformation of the industrial pattern and the acceleration of technical development.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ANSWERS VIEWERS' QUESTIONS

LD220951 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1455 GMT on 21 June in its "Weekend" program presented by Janos Horvath features Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, SZOT, who answers questions submitted by viewers or by members of the television audience. The topics cover a range of economic and trade union-related issues.

One questioner introduces himself as Janos Keres, an employee of the Country Tolna Child and Youth Protection Institutes. He says: "We are particularly interested, in the course of our work, which involves children and families, that a lot more reductions in the work force are expected as a result of the economic changes. Has the trade union prepared for the work force reductions, and if so, how has it prepared for them; and do you have a right of veto in this?"

Nagy replies: "This is a very important question. The whole process, or, to be more precise, the situation in which we find ourselves, which indicates there is a need for some kind of industrial structure change, will presumably affect workplaces. The trade unions' basic standpoint is that they want to promote this process; they do not want to impede it. At the same time, we would like the process to take place so that the manpower conflicts, which, unfortunately, accompany such a process, will be as minimal as possible. Now, then, taking the formal legal side of the matter, one has to say that the trade unions do not have a right of veto in matters of work force reductions at the moment. As a matter of fact, the reexamination of the right of veto is on the agenda -- I say this in parentheses -- Nagy adds that the government and SZOT are working together to modernize certain "legal spheres" including the right of veto.

Another questioner, Mrs Laszlo Nagy, asks: "It seems to me that there is a contradiction between reductions in the work force and, at the same time, the raising of the pensionable age. I would like to ask how the trade unions are trying to eliminate this contradiction -- is it a contradiction? Nagy acknowledges that the SZOT also "senses" a contradiction amid a foreseeable employment difficulty, tension, and a general raising of the pensionable age at the same time.

REPORT ON LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 12-19 JUN

AU221229 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian dailies between 12-19 June report the following public appearances of Hungarian leaders:

MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Lenard Pal and Cultural Minister Bela Kopecki attended the ninth general meeting of the Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge held in Budapest on 13 June. (Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jun p 5)

MSZMP Politburo Member Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, chaired a meeting of the Budapest MSZMP Committee held on 15 June. Also participating at the meeting was MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz. (Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun p 5)

MSZMP Politburo Member Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, paid a working visit to the Budapest 4th district on 17 June. (Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jun p 3)

BRIEFS

GREEK CULTURAL WORK SCHEDULE -- Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Jozsef Benyi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Emmanouil Kalpadhakis, ambassador of Greece to Hungary, signed the Hungarian-Greek inter-governmental cultural, educational and scientific work schedule for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 in Budapest Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 10 Jun 87 LD]

SLOWO POWSZECHNE APPLAUDS PAPAL VISIT, SPEECHES

AU221600 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19-21 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Editorial commentary signed S.W.: "Fruits of Pilgrimage"]

[Text] Results crown efforts. In this sense the completion of John Paul II's pilgrimage to Poland was magnificently crowned by speeches and the farewell ceremony at Okecie Airport. This ceremony was also the crowning glory of the pilgrimage itself because, as Wojciech Jaruzelski correctly observed, "a pastoral sowing has been carried out. The importance of this sowing will be primarily determined by its yields showing by how much Poland's authority has been enhanced and by how much national agreement and better everyday work and morality have been promoted." This means that the true crowning glory of the papal sowing in our fatherland depends on us and is our task.

We keep in mind the holy father's main motive of his homilies and sermons: "The unity of truth and life." Through our lives we bear witness to the Christian truth professed and proclaimed by us. We are expected to be the tree that bears good fruit. "You will get to know them by their fruit," Jesus said. The world is waiting for the testimony of this fruit. It is not only the world outside of Christianity that is waiting for this. John Paul II, the pope who is a Pole and who wants to bear witness with his spiritually active nation, is waiting for our good deeds.

We must provide this testimony of life and deeds in the complete structure of the social order of everyone's vocation and responsibility. [sentence as published] "Brothers, take a look at your vocations," the holy father cried out during one of his homilies. We must begin our renewal with identifying and realizing the meaning of our vocations in line with the order visible in the papal teachings at all stages of the Eucharistic Congress -- the meaning of pastoral, priestly, and parental vocation, of the vocation of laymen active in the church and in the world, of the vocation of those engaged in production work and in creative work, of the vocation of teachers, educators, and so on.

If we compare papal work during the Eucharistic Congress with the work of the sower then we must bear in mind in our conditions the Gospel tale that a sower sowed good grain, but that an enemy sowed weeds along this good grain at night. That is why, following this papal pilgrimage, we must also protect Polish life against weeds. We remember how we did this after the second pilgrimage in 1983 when the people who did not understand the nature of the church, and often its friends, wanted to make the church a political force through and through....

During the present pilgrimage we also noted that such sowers of weeds were active. We must be very vigilant vis-a-vis these sowers because it is hardly possible to hope that they will give up their plans. As Christians we should always remember that we are the offspring of Christ and that no other name can replace His name. This is what the holy father told us in his teachings, and this is the criterion we must strictly obey. Certainly the church has its influence on political life, but this influence accords with the character of the church and is indirect, which was accurately determined by the Second Vatican Council. However, the church is not a political force in the lay meaning of the word. That is why we must be vigilant vis-a-vis all spurious arguments that want to make the church such a force.

Sowers of weeds are busy not only in the area of the church and Catholicism.

We must keep this in mind for the sake of the real meaning of Wojciech Jaruzelski's words during the farewell ceremony at Okecie Airport: "In the feelings of many millions of Poles religion and faith coexist with attachment to the social values of socialism. On the common platform of the fatherland's overriding interests it is possible and necessary to reconcile all differing, honest motivations. This is the yardstick of patriotic maturity. Motivated by this idea, we uphold the historic offer to always develop constructive relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church."

We must also remember this in the context of the realistic words of the papal farewell: "I have seen that despite difficulties this country continues to grow and develop and that man in this country and his faith, culture, responsibility, and maturity also continue to grow. We still need dialogue, patient perseverance, farsightedness, and courage in tackling and solving new problems. Problems will always exist. Difficult questions call for everyone's cooperation, including the authorities and society."

The truth in these two aforementioned statements and the duties and specific tasks this truth involves can also be overcome by weeds and negligence, but we must not allow this to take place either in the realm of Catholicism or in the area of lay social and state activities. This is the demand of basic patriotic responsibility common to all Polish people.

REPORT REVIEWS PRESS COVERAGE OF POPE'S VISIT

AU221404 [Editorial Report] All monitored Polish dailies from 8 through 15 June carried extensive reports on the pope's 8-14 June visit to Poland. In addition SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried the text of all the pope's addresses and homilies, whereas all the other dailies mentioned them in just a few words.

On 8 June all dailies carried welcoming editorials on the eve of the pope's arrival and on 9 June texts of Jaruzelski's and the pope's speeches at Warsaw Airport and the Royal Castle in Warsaw, in addition to lengthy reports on the 8 June events.

The 10 June issue of SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried texts of the papal addresses to Warsaw nuns on 8 June and to the Ecumenical Council in Warsaw as well as texts of papal addresses to scientists at Lublin Catholic University and to this university's community in addition to lengthy reports on events in Lublin and Majdanek. On the same day TRYBUNA LUDU also carried a commentary on the pope's visit to Majdanek.

The 11 June issue of SLOWO POWSZECHNE reports on events in Tarnow and Krakow and carried texts of the papal homily during the Tarnow beatification mass for Karolina Kozka (who died while resisting rape by a Russian soldier) and of the papal sermon to the clergy at Tarnow Vespers. On the same day, in addition to the usual report on the previous day's events, TRYBUNA LUDU carried a brief report on the "Krakow incident" created by a 2,000-strong group of "aggressive" people.

On 12 June TRYBUNA LUDU carried a report on events connected with the pope's visit to Szczecin and Gdynia, Urban's statement on the "Krakow incident," and commentaries on this incident and on the Western press' "biased" reports on the pope's visit.

None of the papers mentions the meeting between the pope and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in the evening of June 11 that was reported by Western agencies. As for SLOWO POWSZECHNE of 12 June, it also carried a report on the pope's unscheduled late evening meeting with young people in Krakow on 10 June and on his words to them as well as the text of the papal homily during the Szczecin open air mass for families.

The 13-14 June issue of TRYBUNA LUDU reported on functions in the Tricity and Czestochowa and carries a brief report on an attempt to create "disturbances" in Gdansk. The 13-14 June issue of SLOWO POWSZECHNE reported on papal events in Gdansk and Czestochowa and carried the text of the homily to young people at Westerplatte.

The 15 June issue of TRYBUNA LUDU reported on the second meeting between Jaruzelski and the pope and carried texts of their farewell speeches at Warsaw Airport. It also carried a commentary on the results of the visit. As for SLOWO POWSZECHNE of 15 June, it carried a report on the conclusion of the Eucharistic Congress and to the pope's second meeting with Jaruzelski as well as texts of the Warsaw Airport farewell speeches. In addition it carried texts of the papal homily at the conclusion of the Eucharistic Congress, the homily delivered at Jasna Gora on 12 June, and the homily to the Gdansk working people on 12 June as well as a lengthy report on the 13 June Warsaw meeting with representatives of creative communities. Every day during the visit SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried a commentary of the religious significance of the previous day's papal activities.

Except for SLOWO POWSZECHNE, all dailies followed the reporting pattern set by TRYBUNA LUDU.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Reviews Talks, Positions

FL221957 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today left Warsaw following a 5-day official visit. Shortly before his departure, Malmierca stated his satisfaction with the results attained during his visit to Poland. He said that he had the occasion to meet with President Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders; added that several aspects concerning the international situation were reviewed during the meetings; and underscored the two countries' identical positions concerning current world problems.

The Cuban foreign minister also said the two parties had discussed and stated their support for the peace and disarmament proposals issued by the Soviet Union and the mid-European disarmament plan presented by Jaruzelski in May. The renewal of a cultural, educational, and scientific agreement was signed during Malmierca's visit in Poland. The agreement updates the one which prevails between the two nations.

Sees Orzechowski on Departure

LD221558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has ended his official visit in Poland. The Cuban guest and his wife were seen off at the Okęcie Airport by Minister Marian Orzechowski and his wife.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Signs Cooperation Protocol

LD221930 Warsaw PAP in English 1814 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia Julio Londono Paredes started his official visit to Poland today. This is the first visit at this level in the history of Polish-Colombian relations. Plenary talks were held today, chaired by Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Julio Londono Paredes. They were preceded by a direct meeting of the two ministers.

Sides favourably evaluated the development of the Polish-Colombian relations in recent years. They expressed the conviction that state and scope of economic and trade exchange does not fully correspond to both sides' possibilities. Orzechowski and Londono Paredes exchanged views on current international problems, especially those dealing with the situation in Europe and in Latin America.

The ministers signed a government programme of cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1987-89. On the evening, Marian Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Colombian guest. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Praises Friendly Bonds

LD222152 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 22 Jun 87

["Orzechowski's Speech; (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 22: Recalling that both nations and countries have for long been tied by bonds of friendship and cooperation and that Poland and Colombia never confronted each other as opposing sides, Minister Orzechowski stressed that they form a platform of cooperation and contacts which corresponds to the contemporary requirements and aspirations of both nations.

We want to strengthen and multiply the joint, valuable achievements of our cooperation, Orzechowski stated. We have a common will and awareness of the possibilities of accelerating the development of relations, expanding them by new fields and methods of cooperation. This especially pertains to the economy. We discern the need and possibilities for enriching political dialogue and broadly understood social contacts, he added. Orzechowski pointed out that as never before uniting efforts for consolidating peace and development is a must for all states and nations.

Along with her allies Poland contributes to the cause of detente and cooperation. The latest proof of this are the documents adopted recently in Berlin by states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty during the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the Polish plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in the extended zone of central Europe. We attach big interest and sympathy to Colombia's activities on the international arena for peace, disarmament and the shaping of new, more just economic and financial relations between states, especially as concerns the just solution of the debt issue. We are counting on fruitful cooperation in these issues, Orzechowski said.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 26 MAY URBAN CONFERENCE

AU090401 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Jun 87 pp 4, 5

[Text] Another press conference was held at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 26 May, during which Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign and Polish journalists. We print the transcript of the conference below.

Urban: I apologize for having called off last week's press conference at the last moment. This was due to sudden ill health.

The second thing for which I would like to apologize is today's delay. This was because of some news received at the last moment, and I will tell you about it in due time.

First and foremost, I would like to respond to reaction to the Jaruzelski plan, specifically foreign reaction. We are carefully following assessments and comments made by government representatives and the public on the plan for reducing weapons and building confidence in central Europe announced by Wojciech Jaruzelski. An analysis of initial reactions indicates the plan has provoked considerable interest. Our initiative has gained the support of the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community. It is becoming an important element in the rich disarmament offer proposed by the states in our alliance. I can reveal that our plan will be the subject of discussion at the forthcoming conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin.

The reaction of NATO states indicates they are currently studying and analyzing the plan. Despite the restraint expressed in commentaries, one can say, generally speaking, the plan has received a businesslike and serious reception. In our opinion, the response can be deemed promising. We believe the plan will become the subject of a more far-reaching and concrete discussion on bilateral contacts with CSCE states, which we intend to initiate in the near future. Thus, we want to talk so that during the course of discussions we can establish what is mutually acceptable and enhance the recommendations proposed in the plan. We are also pleased about the numerous positive statements by politicians, diplomats, scholars, and acknowledged authorities in security and disarmament. The plan has been favorably received by persons from influential Western political forces, parties, social movements, and organizations. I can say with satisfaction that it has received extensive and serious coverage in the media. I would like to inform you that the plan is currently being written up; it will be submitted in the form of an aide-memoire to the states concerned and to all other European states.

As has already been reported in the Polish press, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the Chinese State Council, will visit Poland from 4 to 8 June. The invitation was extended when Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, was in China last September. It is our belief that a visit by the Chinese leader, who is also acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, should help to bring about significant progress in political dialogue and the further comprehensive development of relations between Poland and China. I would like to assure you that the acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and the premier of the PRC State Council will receive a very warm and hospitable welcome in Poland as the representative of a friendly socialist state and the representative of a great people, toward which Poland is sympathetically disposed and for which it feels profound respect. [paragraph continues]

The visit will have an international dimension and will undoubtedly benefit the causes of peace and detente.

It has been established that State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski will visit Tokyo from 29 June to 8 July of this year. Taken together, these events show that activity has significantly increased in Poland's relations with states that possess a fundamental importance in the Far East. The invitation for the State Council chairman to visit Japan was conveyed by Prime Minister Nakasone to Minister Orzechowski when he was in Tokyo and was renewed during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Warsaw. This will be the first highest level Polish visit to Japan. We hope this visit will give cooperation with Japan, which is developing well, a new impetus. I am thinking both of economic cooperation and the continuation of political dialogue at the highest level.

On 21 May the BBC, broadcasting in Polish, reported that a U.S. Senate Committee is once again examining the question of alleged Polish arms sales to counterrevolutionaries attacking Nicaragua. On the same day Radio Free Europe created a sensation out of this fact. On 24 May Voice of America [VOA] quoted a NEW YORK TIMES journalist who wrote: "To obtain vitally needed convertible currency, the PPR authorities have been selling Soviet arms worth millions of dollars to Nicaraguan anticommunist partisans while simultaneously covering up all traces of the operation." The author of the article, Stephen Engelberg, maintains that the Polish Embassy in Washington acted as an intermediary in the transactions. This is nonsense, there is always some new nonsense. At first Poland was meant to have sold Polish weapons. It now transpires that Poland sold Soviet weapons. According to some reports, the arms were not being sold by the authorities but by our political opponents, who stole them from stores and sent them to fraternal counterrevolutionaries in Latin America. According to another version a ship carrying Polish weapons sailed to a destination other than that which had been specified without the knowledge of the Polish authorities. I would like to say something about all these revelations that keep changing.

I categorically denied that Poland sold arms to the enemies. I reiterate this denial wholeheartedly. We only sell military hardware to friendly countries. Contracts of this kind are concluded by representatives empowered to do so by the governments of these countries. All the contracts concerning the sale of military goods that Poland concludes contain a clause stating that Polish military equipment cannot be reexported to third countries without the consent of the Polish Government. The Polish Government has not granted approval to any recipient of Polish military equipment to reexport goods to a third country. The press and radio are our only sources of information about the alleged sale of Polish arms to the contras mentioned in hearings being conducted by U.S. Congress investigative committees that are examining the Irangate affair. If the U.S. authorities provide the Polish authorities with the documentation that the press writes about, we will then be able to determine whether any recipient of Polish military equipment really did do anything without our knowledge, that is, committed a breach of contract.

Yesterday evening, at precisely 1835, a serious riot erupted at a penal institution in Potulice, Bydgoszcz Voivodship. At the time, there were 1,700 prisoners in seven prison blocks; the other 417 inmates were working on the second shift at the prison factory or were being treated in the hospital. It has been established that the cause of the riot was the application of special security measures, in the form of a straitjacket, against one inmate in view of his dangerous behavior. This occurred at lunch on that day. A riot, intended to express solidarity, began after 1830. The prisoners began to throw their dishes out the windows. [paragraph continues]

Persuasion failed to bring results. The prisoners in block No 2 began to break windows; this signaled the inmates in the other blocks to begin to destroy equipment and cell furnishings and to remove doors and windows. Some inmates managed to get out of the prison blocks or into the corridors of the living quarters.

In view of this, a state of emergency was declared and steps were taken to restore order. Appropriate militia and fire brigade units were brought in, as were reinforcements from the Center for Prison Service Training. Disabling chemical agents and water cannons were employed against the inmates who had escaped prison blocks. The prisoners retreated to the prison blocks but between 2035 and 2130 fires were started in three blocks and mattresses and furniture were burned. The fires were extinguished by fire brigade units. After 2215 the prison guards began to restore order in the blocks in which inmates had barricaded themselves, and then, during an operation against several dozen inmates offering active resistance, rubber bullets were employed.

At about 2300 the president of the voivodship court and the head of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz arrived at the penal institution. The operation was completed today at 0300 and there is calm in the prison now. The blocks are being cleaned and talks are being conducted with the inmates. A total of 28 cells providing 420 places are not habitable due to the serious damage: the removal of doors and windows and damage caused by fire. The regional prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz is conducting an investigation into the affair and a commission established by the minister of justice is to determine the causes of the riot. Commission members include: the judge for penitentiary matters of the voivodship court in Bydgoszcz and the prosecutor for penitentiary matters of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz. The commission is examining the causes of and the circumstances surrounding the riot as well as the conclusions to be drawn from it. The commission will draw up a report on these matters. At present, I do not have any information indicating that anyone was in any way injured during these events.

In view of the upcoming papal visit the press is displaying a growing interest in matters connected with the Catholic Church in Poland. In response to this interest, I would like to discuss the results of some research recently conducted on the subject of church-state relations. This research, conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research attached to radio and television, was based on a representative sample of the entire adult population. The most important findings were as follows: Asked to appraise church-state relations, 90 percent of adult Poles expressed a positive appraisal, although to a differing degree. In April of last year a positive opinion of this kind was expressed a positive appraisal, although to a differing degree. In April of last year a positive opinion of this kind was expressed by 73 percent of adult Poles. Thus, there has been a clear increase in the level of positive assessments. A negative assessment, also to a varying degree, was expressed by 6 percent. That is to say, 6 percent of those polled appraised church-state relations negatively. The figure for last year was 15 percent. The research produced the highest index for positive appraisals of relations between church and state since 1978, when research into the subject was begun.

Respondents were asked what the most frequent cause of church-state conflicts was -- the actions of the state, the actions of the church, or were both at fault to an equal degree? Ten percent replied that the actions of the state cause church-state conflicts and 7 percent attributed them to the actions of the church. A total of 55 percent said that actions of both sides were equally at fault. The rest had no opinion.

Respondents were asked about the attitude of the church toward the government and the so-called opposition. Of those polled, 13 percent said the church tends to support the government and, on the subject of the church's political leanings, 5 percent said the church is more inclined to support those who oppose the government. A total of 37 percent said the church sometimes supports the government and sometimes the opposition. That the church generally refrains from expressing views of this kind, that is, from making political statements and indulging in political excesses, was the view expressed by 23 percent of respondents.

The next question was: Is the principle that the church should not exert an influence on state policy right? The response of 71 percent of adult Poles was that the principle was right. Last year 62 percent replied that the principle was right. Thus, there has been a nine point increase in the number of people who believe the church should not exert an influence on state policy. On the other hand, this opinion was considered wrong by 14 percent of adult Poles.

Are the church authorities and the clergy in our country able to freely conduct religious activities? A positive reply was given by 88 percent and a negative one was given by 9 percent.

Are religious people in Poland fully able to satisfy their religious needs? A positive reply was given by 96 percent of respondents and a negative one by 2 percent. In this latest poll people were also asked if believers or nonbelievers encountered any difficulties or problems because of their personal beliefs. The opinion of 20 percent of respondents was that believers do encounter difficulties, and 8 percent of the group expressed the view that difficulties of this kind are encountered by nonbelievers. It is significant that, in indicating the difficulties encountered by believers, that those polled -- the 20 percent -- did not speak about their personal difficulties, did not say they had problems, but only that in their opinion other people may encounter such problems. The question concerned difficulties in one's own environment.

But there was also a question about whether -- if I understand the results of the research correctly -- religious people have any difficulties or problems because of their beliefs on a wider scale, in Poland generally. A negative reply was given by 69 percent of respondents and a positive one -- that is to say, that such problems are experienced -- by 20 percent.

Asked if nonbelievers in Poland encounter problems connected with the fact they are not religious, a positive reply, that they do encounter problems, was given by 8 percent and a negative one was given by 83 percent. Viewed altogether, this indicates that relations in Poland are very tolerant.

Fifty-eight percent of the adult population of Poland said that priests should not discuss political matters in their sermons. However, 34 percent saw nothing wrong with this.

Should the authorities react to antigovernment speeches by priests or gloss over them? Forty-six percent said they should, and 30 percent said they should not.

Should antigovernment speeches by priests be criticized in the press, radio, and television? Thirty-six percent said they should. This is an increase since last year only 29 percent said the same thing. Now, 36 percent have said yes and 40 percent no.

Should the authorities make priests who break the rules face legal responsibility? Forty-three percent said they should and 33 percent said they should not. It is interesting that most people said the authorities ought to apply legal sanctions against priests rather than criticize their sermons publicly. This is the second poll I know of in which most people prefer legal sanctions to public polemics on the subject of clerical sermons. I consider this a certain characteristic of Polish social consciousness.

The communique by the special commission investigating the causes of the Polish airline disaster, which held a meeting on 22 May under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, elicited several questions from KURIER POLSKI before this press conference.

The first question is: When will the commission's report be ready? My reply: At present, detailed technical investigations are being conducted, mainly in the laboratories of scientific institutions, but not only there. When the commission's work will end depends on when these investigations are completed. One may expect the government commission to complete its work by the end of June, though I cannot promise it. Then it will start preparing a report on the causes and circumstances of the disaster. Detailed technical investigations require an amount of time that is dictated by research technology, so please be patient. An expert from "Lufthansa" said the following on West German radio: "This accident is going to be analyzed with great care by pilots here because pilots live off their mistakes and are interested in an exchange of information about the disaster. However, accurate data about the causes, which is of course useful to pilots, only appears after a lengthy period of time because such data requires precise investigations and tests. What is currently being spread is mostly speculation," said the "Lufthansa" expert.

The second question: Will the commission's report be published? My reply is that the report will take the form of a book full of technical information. It will be intended for specialists. However, its essence, in other words the causes of the disaster, will be contained in a communique intended for the public at large. The communique will be published.

The third question: The communique from the 22 May meeting says that immediate conclusions have already been drawn to increase safety in the air. What specifically has been introduced? My reply: Various technical and organizational precautions. These are in force until the commission finishes its work, in other words until the causes of the disaster have been established.

And the last question: What sort of teams comprise the government commission? There are three subcommissions -- a technical one, one dealing with air traffic, and an administrative-legal one.

The Polish press has reported how a Soviet aircraft lost a shell. Right now one person is in the hospital and five others are receiving medical treatment. These persons simply received minor injuries or suffered a shock. The voivoda of Legnica has appointed a special commission consisting chiefly of specialists from the State Insurance Institute to assess the damage. Repairs to damaged buildings in Wilkocin began on 22 May. These repairs are being carried out by a Polish enterprise on instructions from the Soviet authorities. Emergency accommodation has been given to those affected. All the costs of the repairs and compensation are being borne by the Soviet side. The Soviet side has expressed regret to the Polish authorities and local residents and has taken those affected into its care. A special Soviet commission is investigating the technical causes of this mishap.

Just like other journalists from the socialist countries, Polish journalists accredited in the United States have had their State Department press cards taken from them. This is a basic document with which they must identify themselves anywhere in the United States to perform their duties. Various other measures of a discriminatory nature have been applied at the same time. It has been made difficult for our journalists to collect information, including information on U.S. policy, and to carry out their profession in general. It is remarkable how journalists accredited in the United States are divided into those from the socialist countries and those from everywhere else, differences being made in their status and in their access to official sources of information.

The U.S. Government advocates freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and a free flow of information. However, its components have acted contrary to these principles and also contrary to the letter and spirit of the CSCE Final Act. Our journalists have been discriminated against by components of the U.S. Government, a government that considers itself a judge of press freedoms in other countries, mainly in the socialist ones. Imagine how Western correspondents would react if the Polish authorities acted like the U.S. authorities have done, deprived them of their press cards, and started demanding separate permits to enter the Tuesday press conferences by the government press spokesman. Imagine the outpourings about a lack of freedom and about intimidation if we divided journalists into those from the socialist countries and those from the nonsocialist countries and discriminated against the latter. I can imagine the consternation. When speaking about moves by the U.S. authorities against our journalists, I do not of course expect that the U.S. journalists in Poland who take advantage of our open information policy and equal treatment will protest to the authorities of their country about the discrimination of their Polish colleagues in the United States. But if any correspondent from the U.S. press, allegedly free and independent of its government, wants to say something, we are listening.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: In connection with your last statement, I would like to ask if the Polish Government has demanded and received an explanation from the U.S. State Department about the reasons behind this unequal treatment of journalists from the socialist and nonsocialist countries.

Urban: First, we have not heard any protest reaction, have we, Director Gorski? [identity unknown] Second, I will answer the question. Indeed, the Polish Embassy received a message from the State Department about a change in the rules, and as far as I remember this change was dictated by security considerations. However, what I said concerned the very principle of differentiation. We realize there may be various rules governing security and journalists in every country adapt themselves to local security regulations. But here we are dealing with discrimination against journalists from certain countries. They seem particularly dangerous to the authors of the security regulations. Our Polish journalists are saying that work in the United States as a whole is being made difficult. This is connected with the withdrawal of the State Department press cards.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: You have asked about a reaction. I would willingly give one but I do not know the details of the case. As a journalist I can say that I am disgusted. Journalists' movements are hindered in every country, in Poland and everywhere else, and I absolutely affirm that every U.S. journalist, French journalist, and every honest journalist in the world is bound to be disgusted when proper journalists are prevented from going to a place where something is happening. And I must say that such a feeling is normal, and I trust you understand that this feeling is widespread.

Urban: Thank you very much for your speech.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS News: I agree with my colleague Kaufman. I also believe we should be allowed to go anywhere, regardless of whether we are from this side or that side, whether we live on this side of the curtain or the other side, as the saying goes. But I would like to say that things like this also happen to us here because I have seen several press conferences for foreign journalists on television. I telephoned Interpress to ask why we had not been admitted to one. They said it was only for journalists from the socialist countries, not for us.

Urban: Sir, this seems to be a somewhat different matter. The host of every event has the right to invite some people and not others. This is recognized all over the world. If there are some events only for journalists from the socialist countries, this is simply because journalists from the socialist countries have slightly different interests. Their path of interests and information needs are, quite simply, different. For example, I hold press conferences for Polish journalists. They are separate because journalists come from all over Poland and ask about various issues, some of them very intricate ones, for example issues involving the economy, investments, local topics, or very detailed views held by the public, all of which might not interest the press from outside Poland. There are various criteria involved here. I am not surprised that our journalists are not invited or not admitted to some events in the United States because that is normal in every country. One cannot and does not wish to invite the entire press everywhere. It is not an obligation. The point is that it is surprising that the general rules governing the conduct of journalists are altered depending on which country and political system they belong to and that different categories of participation in conferences accessible to Polish journalists are created.

Jozsef Vassen, ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD of the Netherlands: At the last Central Committee plenum, Mr Jaruzelski spoke about the difficulties encountered by the economic reform. Is there some opposition inside the party toward the economic reform?

Urban: One usually identifies the word "opposition" with things of a political nature. There is no such opposition to the reform. But there are some people with conservative attitudes inside the party. These must be people impartial to change. There are also various views concerning the profundity and radicalism of the reforms and various draft measures. That is how it is in every society. It is natural with such a thorough restructuring of the economy. And what applies to the whole of society also applies to the party.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Senator Edward Kennedy left Poland yesterday, saying that when he returns to the United States he will ask Congress to reestablish special relations between the United States and Poland. Is the Polish Government pleased with such a statement and is it pleased with the visit?

Urban: We believe the senator's talks with representatives of the Polish authorities proceeded well. We do not know the senator's statement, but we welcome every U.S. politician for the sake of improving Polish-U.S. relations.

Carlos Battista, PRENSA LATINA: The pope's visit is imminent. Could you tell us whether there are any estimates of the cost of this visit?

Urban: Mrs Kay Withers from the U.S. press asked me about the costs of the visit twice during the last conference. I am being inundated with this question from East and West. In any case, it is no coincidence that this question has not been asked by Polish journalists. This is because of the traditions of Polish hospitality. When a Pole as a private person invites guests into his home, he does not discuss the costs either with the guests or with anyone else. It is unbecoming to do so, especially when the guest is as a distinguished person as the Polish Pope John Paul II. So when I failed to answer this persistently repeated question from Mrs Kay Withers and used as a screen the fact that the costs have not been calculated, I was also motivated by a feeling of hospitality, Polish style. After all, the Polish authorities are the joint hosts. The pope is our guest.

However, I admit I have been caught in a trap. For because of this Polish hospitality rule on the one hand, and because I am government spokesman on the other, I would not want to create the mistaken impression that the government spends out of public resources without counting the costs. So I will answer the question from the PRENSA LATINA gentleman even though an answer is not really warranted.

That part of the costs of the third visit by his holiness to his fatherland to be borne by the state is estimated at Z6-7 billion. But I do not know the costs to be borne by the church, nor those to be borne by participants in mass meetings with the pope.

This Z6-7 billion does not include indirect expenses, for example working hours. We trust that every worker who turns out to meet the pope or leaves work to watch him on television will feel obliged to make up for this absence from work fully and honestly. Our country cannot afford several days of upset production and any economic hitch caused by the visit would be against the spirit of the visit and the teachings of the distinguished guest. In any case, we trust that the pope's teachings about the meaning of work in the life of man and about creating a material basis for the existence of nations will be seriously treated and applied both during the visit itself and after it and that these teachings will be reflected in real attitudes. If this were to happen, then the indirect costs would be very modest. I wish to assure you that the Polish authorities are awaiting the Polish pope with the utmost hospitality. We are not turning the question of costs into a problem. I have mentioned them with great embarrassment, but with a feeling that our principle of open information must exceed even the values of Polish customs.

Waldemar Janiec, PAP Foreign Service: The International Pen Club held a meeting in Lugano recently. What about reactivating the Polish Pen Club?

Urban: This is not an issue for the government. This problem should be solved by creative communities and, organizationally, by the National Culture Council, which is actually trying to make Pen Club members come to an agreement among themselves and to work out a compromise. But, considering the difficult stance of the former Pen Club Administration or of the majority of Pen Club members, this is not an easy matter.

This was noted by former Pen Club Chairman Juliusz Zulawski, who went to Lugano with Mr Artur Miedzyrzecki. The Ministry of Culture made this trip possible for them. In his statement for VOA, Zulawski actually ruled out any compromises. Such a view does not provide the basis for agreement. The Pen Club statute stipulates that one-third of the members should be replaced every year, but in Poland the same closed group has formed the membership for several years and has refused to admit new people in defiance of the statute. This means that the Polish Pen Club does not follow its own rules.

The four members of the Polish Pen Club who attended the Lugano meeting were treated in different ways. Some were respected as members and others were not. In view of such selective treatment and such circumstances, agreement may prove to be difficult and so we should not expect that it will happen soon. But I repeat that the entire issue is primarily affected by the internal interests of creative communities. The government can achieve its goals of open cultural policy regardless of whether the Polish Pen Club is a club of action or slumber. That is why the government is not interested in this issue. Nor are the people interested in it to any worthwhile extent.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Anything about newsmen Dastycha and Podwysocki?

Urban: No, I still have nothing to say in this regard.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: In connection with the spirit of openness you have mentioned, I would like to know how the Polish Government evaluates that passage of yesterday's farewell speech made by Senator Edward Kennedy in which he said that if Poland wants radical improvements in its relations with the United States it must do one thing: To speak with greater openness and to meet more often with Solidarity representatives.

Urban: We have often said that U.S. politicians and U.S. authorities should not interfere in our internal affairs and tell us what to do in our internal policy. I declare in the name of the Polish Government that we will do the same for the United States.

Jerzy Godula, Interpress Home Agency: In connection with Senator Kennedy's visit to Poland the Western press thought the State Council chairman would receive the senator. Radio Free Europe even reported that he had been received, but retracted this report later. Was such a meeting planned? If so, why did it not take place?

Urban: The State Council chairman did not regard it as productive to receive Senator Edward Kennedy, but I would like to reiterate the view that the senator's talks with representatives of the Polish authorities took a good turn. The senator's private likes are another matter, upon which I do not wish to comment.

Barbara Drozd, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: What about results of the visit made to Poland by ILO official, Mr Blanchard? What about the government's view of it?

Urban: Well, Barbara, it was a positive visit. It took place at the invitation of the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs and it was a working visit. Mr Blanchard had many meetings, including one with the minister who invited him and with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord. He also had meetings in the Foreign Ministry, the State Council with Professor Zawadzki, and the Ministry of Justice with Vice Minister Brol. Mr Blanchard heard our views on how Polish legal solutions jibe with international conventions. We also told him about Poland's situation and about the role and program of our trade unions.

A three-tiered delegation will attend the ILO general meeting in June. The delegation will include representatives of the government, employers, and employees, that is, trade unions, which represent workers. This means that Poland is almost back in the ILO, but the final decision whether to stay in ILO will be made in November.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Minister, last week Wiktor Woroszyński was given his passport, but the following day the militia took it away. Could you explain how anything of this kind -- such a mess -- can take place? I know that you are not responsible for the issuance of passports, but why do such incidents take place?

Urban: I know nothing about this case. I will try to telephone to find out about it.

Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: Minister, what was the end of the conflict in the Pomer mechanical equipment plant in Ostrzeszów? Is it true that workers have obtained considerable wage increases? Is it true that new information is available about the aborted hijacking at Okęcie Airport?

Urban: The conflict in the Ostrzeszów plant took place in line with the general principles laid down by the trade union law and was settled in line with legal principles and the economic criteria valid for enterprises during this year. The appropriate decisions are based on the wage fund earned by the plant. There were no outside decisions and no subsidies. Wage hikes will take place in June. Calculated in terms of a year, these hikes amount to a monthly average of Z4,125.

The conflict was caused because initially the management set wage hikes at Z2,500 a month, and the trade unions were not satisfied. The management calculated the wage hikes when the fiscal results were still not fully available. In addition, it used a different wage formula than the present formula. Many factors made it possible to increase the wage hikes from Z2,500 to over Z4,000 a month. The chief factors were increased export production, last year's wage reserve funds, and some central economic decisions, including the one that has increased the lowest wages by Z550 to offset price hikes and possible coal price hikes.

Let me add that the Ostrzeszów plant is a good plant with good economic and fiscal results. Let me stress that no preferential treatment was accorded to it and that no principles of the economic reform were violated. The dispute was settled within the plant and in line with the resources it possesses. I am saying this to put an end to the press reports that someone arrived at the plant and brought money.

As for your second question, I have nothing to say. I will not describe how the bus passengers were terrorized and how the incident ended. Artur Slupski, 18, who committed this act of terror and who is a third-grade pupil at the general education secondary school in Bodzenty, was arrested. A search revealed that he had a third grenade, three knives, and two photos on him. One photo shows Walesa with family and the other photo shows Walesa with Father Jankowski. Slupski said that he had been given these photos by a passenger on the hijacked bus.

Slupski also said he wanted to flee to the FRG to improve his living conditions and that the fact that he asked for two planes and not one to be placed at his disposal was dictated by his desire to be more famous than the other hijackers who had always asked for only one plane. He also asked that the plane taking him to the FRG should be flown by the pilot who had flown the papal plane from Krakow to Rome in 1983. Further he said that he had himself constructed his grenades with the help of the powder he extracted from pistol bullets he had found a year before and that he had begun preparing for the hijack on 13 May without anyone's encouragement. I am restating his depositions. He also asserted that poor grades and the danger of having to repeat the school year had influenced his decision to some extent.

However, as far as I know his school has denied that he would have to repeat his grade. The statements he made show that his father is dead and that his mother and his older brother own a flour mill. We also know that he kept at home various materials for the production of explosives. The search of his apartment revealed that he had mortars for making powder and that he did make powder. Things were also found that demonstrated that he also had diametrically different interests: certificates of his pilgrimage to the Holy Cross and to Czestochowa. His mother and brother said they did not know about his plans and did not know he was making explosives. The headmaster of the Bodzentyn school said he noted Slupski was interested in explosives and that he handled the school's sports firearms and ammunition because of his membership in the rifle club.

At the request of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigating Bureau, the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor is in charge of investigations. Intensive investigations are continuing to establish all necessary circumstances, Slupski's motives, and whether other persons worked with him. He was arrested under Article 136, Paragraph 1, Item 1. He may be jailed for 3 to 15 years.

We have here photographs of the articles found on him.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Minister, from General Pudysz's statement it was easy to assume that some people will be detained when the pope visits Poland. I would like to know what criteria the security authorities will apply in such cases because of the fact that Professor Sokolowska continues to be stubbornly regarded as an oppositionist and that Mr Andrzej Malanowski, an activist of the autonomous trade unions, has been detained and accused of having weapons [biala bron] and imitation weapons in his apartment. Security functionaries have seen these weapons several times when interrogating Mr Malanowski in his apartment, but only now found them to be dangerous. I wonder whether the criteria in question will be too drastic in such cases and whether preventive detentions will be too extensive.

Urban: My information about Malanowski's weapons is somewhat different from yours. You say that his weapons are imitation. I stress, my information is entirely [as published] different. As for Minister Pudysz's statement, which was no doubt quite clear, I have nothing to add.

BRIEFS

FRG ACTIVISTS VISIT -- Warsaw, June 20 -- Some 300 young working class activists from the FRG toured Warsaw today. The trade unionists, members of the German Communist Party, SPD and the Green Party, on their way to Moscow, had a chance to get acquainted with the attainments of the Polish trade unions movement. The FRG guests toured Warsaw plants, the children's health centre and laid flowers at the cemetery-mausoleum to soldiers of the Red Army and at the monument to the heroes of Warsaw. In the afternoon, FRG youth took part in the fete of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] daily TRYBUNA LUDU. While giving thanks for the reception in Warsaw, Member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the German Communist Party Werner Cieslak stressed the common goal uniting Polish and FRG trade unions movement, that is the preservation of peace in the world. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 20 Jun 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT ORADEA RALLY 11 JUN

AU151107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Oradea during his working visit to Bihor County on 11 June]

[Text] Dear comrades, to begin with I would like to extend to you and to all inhabitants of Oradea Municipality and Bihor County warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Bihor. Now, in the 2d year of the current 5-Year Plan -- that is, practically at the beginning of the new 5-Year Plan -- we wanted to find out how the working people, the county party organization, and all Bihor's inhabitants are implementing the 13th congress decisions and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's firm progress toward communist society. [cheers, chants]

We visited industrial enterprises and two agricultural units. With the working people and management councils we discussed the way in which activities are carried out in their units. Last night we had a talk with the Bureau of the Bihor County Party Committee. Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions of the way in which the county party organization and the working people in industry, agriculture, education, and other fields of activity have proceeded in implementing the important tasks of the new 5-Year Plan. Indeed, the results in the 1st year of the current 5-Year Plan are good, in general. In the first months of this year Bihor County has attained industrial production which is more than 6 percent higher than last year's production. The same can be said about results in agriculture, compared with last year's achievements, and about the measures taken and activities performed to ensure this year's agricultural output.

For the results attained in the 1st year of the current 5-Year Plan and the first months of this year, I would like to extend warmest congratulations and wishes for new success to all working people's collectives. [cheers, chants]

We have gained a very good impression of the activity of the strong detachment of working people from the Infratirea [brotherhood] enterprise. In recent years the Infratirea enterprise has developed strongly, has renewed the largest part of its production range, and has become a modern enterprise. To a large extent, the products manufactured here can compete with the best, similar products at the international level.

With the working people and the managing council we discussed the various problems of further developing and raising the technological level of this unit. The working people pledged to do their best and manufacture, as of this year, new and highly technical products, so that next year they can produce several items that are better than current achievements at the world level. I am convinced that the Infratirea's working people -- that is the workers, technicians, engineers, and the managing council -- will observe their commitments and next year they will take a very important qualitative step forward toward attaining the goal of being in the front ranks of technological progress. [cheers, chants]

I mentioned this enterprise, my very positive impressions about it, and the pledges taken by the respective working people, because in the current 5-Year Plan we must give priority to intensive development and the increase in the qualitative and technical level of production; this means we must firmly apply scientific-technical achievements in all fields. One can say that this Eighth 5-Year Plan must become the 5-Year Plan of the new scientific-technological revolution, which is the decisive element of raising Romania to new development peaks and attaining the strategic goal of Romania's transition to a new development stage, that of a medium-developed socialist country. [cheers, chants]

We have also gained good impressions of the results of other enterprises visited, but I do not wish to dwell upon them now. However, at this rally I would like to mention that, in spite of the good results scored by certain enterprises in Bihor and Oradea, there are still a number of shortcomings here; likewise, there is a certain lag in the fulfillment of the industrial plan provisions for the first 5 months of this year. Many good things were started in these units which, as the comrades told me, have great prospects. However, they failed to take firm steps in this respect, and consequently many valuable products are being wasted.

For example, the aluminum factory alone could produce 100,000 tonnes of 100-percent iron, more than 12,000 tonnes of titanium dioxide, and other items by properly utilizing all resources instead of throwing them away as waste. In practical terms this would mean extra incomes — both for the respective working collective and for the entire country — of more than \$20 million annually. Certain good results were scored in the production of several kinds of better aluminum varieties; however, although we have the necessary technologies, some of which we continue to import, they are not being applied. I stress this point in order to stress the need for all working people in Oradea and Bihor and — since this rally is being broadcast live by our television — also for all working people's collectives throughout the country and in all plants to work resolutely, in their capacity as owners, producers, end-users, and the true masters of the national wealth, to properly administer and use the means entrusted by the people to each collective, so as to ensure that all units, be they small or large, make an ever greater contribution to the overall development of the fatherland and to raising Romania's level of civilization and the people's overall well-being. [cheers, chants]

In all the enterprises visited, I noted a concern for reducing material and energy consumption; however, I must openly say that I also noted shortcomings in firmly implementing and generally disseminating established measures, something which has led to excess material and energy consumption. On the basis of the experience acquired and the results obtained by these enterprises, broad prospects exist for cutting back on material and energy consumption and for recovering and reusing energy resources and various raw and other materials. In general, the application of such measures must lead to a reduction of material expenditures and production costs, and to a further increase in economic efficiency and profits. All enterprises, management councils, party organizations and the county party committee must pay proper attention to these matters as the key problems of socioeconomic development in the current 5-Year Plan.

There is still a lot to be done to implement the targets established by the 13th Congress. We created strong industry in the period of socialist construction. In the past 20 years the fixed assets of Bihor County increased almost 7 times, from 11 billion lei to 64 billion lei. Industrial production also increased 7 times, from almost 8,000 lei per capita to more than 50,000 lei, and so forth. All this required large investments of almost 72 billion lei in the past 20 years. At the same time, all our fatherland's countries registered strong development. [paragraph continues]

Our state and people have made great efforts to ensure the harmonious and balanced development of all counties, proceeding from the fact that, in order to build socialist society, we must strongly develop the technical-material base, the forces of production, science, technology, and culture as decisive elements in raising the people's material and intellectual living standard and ensuring the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The harmonious and balanced development of all our counties has facilitated the creation of equal working and living conditions for all working people, regardless of nationality. This is how we are actually achieving true equality and implementing the principles of scientific socialism, which eliminate economic, social, and national inequality and injustice for good, thus ensuring full equality among all working people, who are the masters of their destiny, the owners of everything that is being achieved in our country, and the conscious builders of communism and of their material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

We have also gained good impressions from our visits to agricultural units here and were particularly pleased with the outstanding results of Salonta cooperative. Indeed, the Salonta cooperative farm achieved good crops last year, and this year -- as the cooperative chairman and the cooperative farmers pledged -- it will achieve even better results than last year. The cooperative boasts yields of about 8,000 kg of wheat and more than 23,000 kg of corn per hectare. These are good results, which qualify the farm for the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution; indeed, Salonta cooperative won this title last year, as a result of its good work, which is to the management's and the cooperative farmers' credit. [cheers, chants]

There are also other cooperative and state agricultural units with good results. However, Bihor County did not score very good overall results last year, not to mention previous years. Therefore, resolute steps should be taken to generally disseminate the good experience acquired by some of the county's cooperative farms -- I do not wish to refer to the good experience of other counties, the very good experience of this county should suffice -- so as to ensure that more units receive the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution, and so that conditions are created for high average production of county level, so that the county can be a successful candidate for the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution. Of course, everybody has the right to be a candidate, but when you want to be a candidate for something, you must take all steps to ensure that you have a chance. The county has such a chance; it has good conditions for modern and highly productive agriculture. Some of its agricultural units have already obtained outstanding results. One should proceed in such a way as to ensure that Bihor County's agriculture reaches a higher level, beginning with this year. I would be happy if Bihor County were to obtain a front-ranking place in agriculture, too, and of course I would be very happy to hand over to Bihor County the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution. [cheers, chants]

All agricultural units, cooperative farmers and workers, and the peasantry of Bihor and the whole country should work resolutely to implement the established measures for commendably performing all agricultural operations. I do not wish to dwell on these matters in detail. We have often discussed them and the problems are well known. Nothing out of the ordinary was done in Salonta; it is just that the land was tilled properly. The people did their job, without having benefited from anything special. [paragraph continues]

The quantity of chemical fertilizers used by them has remained almost the same for the past 20 years, as the comrades told us, namely, 220 kg per hectare; on the other hand, natural fertilizers and manure were used to an ever larger extent, which has led to a radical change in the soil. Each cooperative can do this. The seeds are the same and the means of mechanization are the same; generally speaking, the people are also the same, as are the agricultural engineers. It is just that some are working hard, doing everything to obtain the maximum from the land, while others are daydreaming and waiting for the crop to materialize by itself. Without work, no results can be achieved, either in agriculture or in any other sector. Socialism can be built only through work, and only the united work of all people will ensure the attainment of our targets to increase production in agriculture and other sectors and the incomes of all cooperative farmers, which will amount to 37,000 lei annually per cooperative farmer from work in the cooperative farm alone, plus his own incomes, which means that the Salonta working people and cooperative farmers have very large incomes. However, these incomes are justified, because they are the result of their work; they do not get anything without work. As you well know, we do everything to increase the incomes of all working people derived from work. We are against incomes without work and in our society we will never permit a return to the old states of affairs, namely, man's exploitation and oppression by man. We are a society of equal work, which guarantees everybody's right to work, education, culture, and the fulfillment of man's skills in all fields. We are for larger incomes as a result of work; on the basis of work, any citizen, be he cooperative farmer, worker, or engineer in any field, can have limitless incomes; the limit is his capacity for work. The results of Salonta, as well as results elsewhere -- but I will not refer to them now since I am visiting your county -- are open proof of what can be achieved; the same applies to industry, where you have the example of the Infratirea enterprise, which has scored very good results.

I dwell on these matters because the relevant issues for Bihor and the entire country are the need for new quality of work, a new attitude toward work, and greater responsibility, order, and discipline. Our modern machines in all fields cannot produce without man's intervention. Man is the decisive factor in the operation of all machines, in the attainment of ever better production, and in the manufacture of new and better machines. Hence, the need to also raise the cultural level of all working people.

All of us must understand that we are building communism with the people and for the people. However, this means that we must strive to improve the general standard of knowledge in keeping with the requirements of the new society which presupposes a revolutionary spirit in work and in thinking, and the elimination of everything that is old and obsolete, and which presupposes boldly applying everything that is new in all activities. There should be no restraint in promoting what is new and in seeing to it that each unit, each working collective, each section, and each farm will achieve better and better results. Only in this way will our socialist society be able to demonstrate its potential and capability, and its superiority over any other kind of society based on inequality and oppression, and only thus will it guarantee increasingly better working and living conditions for our people, and the achievement of the party goals which focus on man and on the improvement of the people's well-being as the supreme target of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I have also noted with great satisfaction the fulfillment of the party targets regarding housing construction and the construction of other establishments for education, culture, and health care. Oradea itself has built tens of thousands of new apartments; some of them are beautiful, others show certain faults. [paragraph continues]

I have told the comrades to build them more beautifully and to ensure architecture that will take into consideration the new era in which we live and in which we must eliminate everything that is bad, that is not in keeping with the esthetics and requirements of the architecture that characterizes our socialist and communist era.

However, on the whole a great deal has been built, both in Oradea and in the country. In the past 20 years alone more than 60,000 apartments have been built. We are building a great deal throughout the country, and this is also an expression of the correctness of the policy promoted by our party aimed at smoothly developing all the cities and areas in our homeland. A great deal is left to be built, although there are counties which say that they no longer need housing because they have enough. However, in everything we build we must bear in mind modernization, planning, and the application of the norms on limiting and on the modern organization of the activity of cities and villages, in order to create better housing and living conditions and better conditions for the activity of the working people in each locality. And this is also an important task of socialist construction and of the general development of our homeland. In this respect, everything must be done so that Oradea and the other cities and localities will complete the general planning and modernization activity during the current 5-Year Plan; the huge volume of construction work we have performed so far must be performed in the current 5-Year Plan, too, in order to complete the organization of districts and centers in our cities in general; because afterward it will be difficult for us to apply measures for better town planning. We have positive decisions in this respect.

However, I want to tell you frankly that although many of the housing and other establishments that have been built gave me satisfaction, I also noted some shortcomings and drawbacks which I hope will be eliminated, so that Oradea will also look modern and beautiful, and so that it will be a credit to the builders of socialism and communism in Bihor and throughout our country. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, one of the problems to which I believe the party organization, all working collectives, and all working people in all areas should pay attention is the problem of exports. None of the enterprises have properly fulfilled their export tasks. Export production has not been fulfilled appropriately either. I do not want to go into details, but I believe that all necessary measures have to be taken by the country party committee, by all managerial councils, and by all working collectives in all areas so as to achieve export production under the best of conditions, in terms of quantity, quality, and technical level.

We must understand that exports are an inseparable part of socialist construction and of our country's general development. We are importing many raw materials and products. To import, we must export in order to be able to pay for those products. To ensure the normal progress of the production process, it is necessary -- I want to repeat -- to achieve high-quality export products on schedule. And I believe that one of the main daily concerns -- I want to repeat -- of the country party committee and of all party bodies must be how export tasks are being fulfilled in all areas.

We must concern ourselves appropriately with all problems. However, I do not want to dwell on them; the only one I want to mention is political-educational activity and the activity aimed at developing revolutionary socialist awareness, because only on the basis of a general understanding of the requirements of development in our country's new conditions and on the basis of the firm application of the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism and through attaining modern science and culture, and general education which will take account of modern achievements in all areas will we be able to ensure our homeland's firm progress toward the high pinnacles of communist society. [paragraph continues]

I am convinced that the working people in Oradea and in Bihor, like the working people throughout our country, and all our people will do all they can to achieve much better results in all areas, so that Bihor, too, will come to the party national conference and to the 14th RCP Congress with the proper fulfillment of the current 5-Year Plan, and so that the county and our whole country will be raised to a higher level of development. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, in focusing our activity on implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program, we are also carrying out intensive international activity in the belief that only in conditions of peace and international cooperation will our people -- like, in fact, all peoples -- be able to implement their goals. Peace is the basic problem for the progress of each nation today. And our party and state do all they can, and will continue to do so, to contribute to the triumph of reason and to a policy of peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

The international situation continues to be quite serious and complicated. The arms race is continuing, including the nuclear arms race. Various acts of force and of brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other countries occur. True, the forces struggling for a new policy, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, are becoming more powerful. This is a guarantee that, through firm and united action, it is possible for these forces and peoples everywhere to impose the transition to nuclear disarmament and to the complete -- step by step -- elimination of all nuclear weapons and the radical reduction of conventional weapons. We believe that the negotiations that are taking place in various international disarmament forums, as well as the direct negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear weapons, create conditions to achieve some appropriate agreements in this area. One can say that never have there been so many international forums discussing the problem of disarmament and so many direct negotiations on disarmament issues. This is a very important and positive thing. What is decisive now is to do all we can so that an agreement will be reached regarding the elimination of all longer- or shorter-range nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

The proposals made by the Soviet Union in this respect and the proposals by the United States create a positive basis, and there are real prospects for the achievement of an agreement this year.

We believe that efforts must be intensified and it is the duty of all European states -- and of all states in the world -- to be much more active in contributing to the achievements of those agreements and the transition to disarmament. It is absolutely necessary to move to negotiations and to reduce conventional weapons.

As you know, Romania cut these weapons by 5 percent last year. At the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states, which was held recently in Berlin, we discussed matters at length and unanimously agreed that efforts must be intensified, in the direction of both nuclear and conventional disarmament. We proceeded from the fact that the socialist countries must assume responsibility and act with greater responsibility, in the interests of their own peoples and in the general interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take very responsible actions to solve all military conflicts and all disputes between states solely by negotiations. We firmly call for the solution of all current conflicts, beginning with those in the Middle East, by peaceful negotiations; we call for a halt to the military conflicts in various parts of the world. This is both in keeping with the interests of the respective peoples and with the general cause of peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Our country is paying special attention to world economic issues which are particularly serious, especially to the situation of the developing countries whose economic situation has constantly worsened in past years. We call for a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, for an international conference within the United Nations on this subject, and we call for a new world economic order that will ensure relations of equity and equality among states and put an end to the policy promoted by monopolist and big financial capital circles, which are the main reason for the current serious situation in the world economy and in the developing countries.

We are firmly convinced that -- within an international conference with the participation of all states, and both the developing and developed countries -- it is possible to reach acceptable common solutions which will open up new prospects for the progress of each country, for economic development, and for improving the well-being of each nation. However, this also presupposes the unconditional reduction of the extremely high material expenditures. Without a cut in military expenditures no viable solutions can be found for the problems of underdevelopment and for achieving proper socioeconomic progress. This is in keeping with the requirements of the new period humanity has reached and in keeping with the tremendous scientific-technical progress, which also requires a new economic policy and a new military policy in the sense of disarmament and renouncing a military solution to problems. We must act with great determination and Romania will do all it can to contribute to a new understanding and to the attainment of new thinking in the economic, political, and military area, which will be in keeping with the requirements of peace and a better and more just world, without weapons and without wars.

Dear Comrades; in conclusion I would like to state again that we gained good impressions of what we have seen in Bihor County and of the way in which working people in all sectors work in order to fulfill the great responsibilities incumbent upon them. It is true that there are both accomplishments and negative aspects in Bihor. But I am convinced that action will be taken in order to ensure that these negative aspects stay in the past and Bihor County will come up with good results in all fields of activity at the national conference. [cheers, chants]

Nevertheless, the best impressions were gained at the meeting with Bihor citizens, with the workers, peasants, cooperative workers, engineers, intelligentsia, and men, but especially with the women, youth, and children. [cheers, chants]

We regard the enthusiastic manifestations with which we were welcomed everywhere, and also at this great mass rally, as an expression of the confidence of all Bihor County's citizens in the policy of our Communist Party which, fully in keeping with the vital interest of all of our nation, does all it can in order to fulfill its historical mission to lead all of our nation toward the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, I express my thanks for these manifestations of confidence, and I assure you that our party, and I personally, will do everything in order to ensure the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the RCP programs, the victory of communism in Romania, the strengthening of our country's sovereignty and independence, and the well-being and happiness of the whole nation. [cheers, chants]

I firmly believe that the citizens of Bihor County will report good results at the end of the year at the national conference and, from the bottom of my heart, I wish you ever greater successes in all your activity and I call on you to do your utmost in order to attain a front-ranking place in various fields, both in industry and agriculture, as well as in other sectors. I repeat again, I would be glad to grant Bihor County the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution. [cheers, chants]

I wish you much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR JUN

7-13 Jun

AU141550 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian in its broadcasts between 7 and 13 June carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parenthesis):

Arges County -- Fifty economic units have achieved 22,000 tonnes of coal and 23,000 cubic meters of gas in excess of the plan this year. (1000 GMT 12 Jun)

Dolj County -- The Electroputere enterprise of Craiova fulfilled its half year export plan almost 1 month ahead of schedule. (1300 GMT 12 Jun)

Mehedinti County -- Miners achieved a 20 percent increase in volume of item-specified production last week and extracted 5,000 tonnes of brown coal in excess of the plan during the same period.

14-20 Jun

AU201758 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romania in its broadcasts between 14-20 June carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Gorj County: The third micro-hydropower station, an almost 6 MW power unit, has been commissioned in Novaci locality on Gilort River; the same county boasts other hydropower construction work as well. After the commissioning of Cerba-Motru-Tismana hydropower and technological complex, with a 169 MW installed power, the construction of the Turceni hydropower station has started recently; likewise, the construction of the fourth micro-hydropower station on Gilort River, of 2 units on Oltet River, and of 6 units on Gilort River and Galbenu Brook has also begun. (1700 GMT 14 Jun)

Ten mining units fulfilled half-year plan ahead of schedule. (1000 GMT 18 Jun)

Rovinari mining units have extracted and delivered to thermopower plants 350 tonnes of brown coal in excess of plan tasks for first half of the current year. (1300 GMT 20 Jun)

Albeni mines have extracted and delivered to thermopower plants more than 4,000 tonnes of brown coal in June, thus raising coal production to 33,000 tonnes in excess of plan tasks. (1000 GMT 17 Jun)

Prahova County: Twenty economic units have prefulfilled plan tasks to date, thus achieving an additional item-specified production worth more than 247 million lei. (1000 GMT 17 Jun)

Vilcea County: Dragasani oil derreck extracted 2,000 tonnes of crude oil and 9 million cubic meters of natural gases in excess of plan this year. (1000 GMT 17 Jun)

REPORTAGE ON COLOTKA VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Presidium, deputy premier and premier of the Slovak Government, including his speech at the inauguration of the "Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology" in Leningrad, see the East Europe Section of the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

USSR EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1987 -- A press conference was given at the Soviet Union's embassy in Bucharest, on June 17, attended by representatives of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth and of the National Council of Young Pioneers' organization, Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents. N.N. Nikitin, secretary of the Leninist Young Communist League, who heads a delegation on a Romanian visit, spoke about the activity and tasks of the Komsomol in carrying through the resolutions of its 20th congress, about the important role of that organization in educating the Soviet youth. The speaker highlighted the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the youth and young pioneers' organizations in the two countries, relations that develop in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached on the occasion of the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 17 Jun 87 AU]

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT EVALUATED AS 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD221654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1529 GMT 22 Jun 87

[By Djordje Milosevic]

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's recent visit to Yugoslavia has been evaluated as important and successful by both sides. The highly comprehensive, open and all-embracing talks lead to the conclusion that they will be very important for the further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The wish to deepen cooperation in all fields -- political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, informative and others -- was expressed during the Yugoslav-Soviet talks. In this context, the importance of the principles on which the relations are based, which are contained in the Belgrade Declaration (1955) and the Moscow Statement (1956), was stressed. It was said that the consistent observance of these principles has ensured a high level of stable and comprehensive cooperation and that the Yugoslav-Soviet example has confirmed their permanent value, vitality and universality.

The visit highlighted not only successful cooperation and a desire to diversify it, but also certain difficulties in economic relations. Both sides want to keep their good economic cooperation and find ways of balancing trade by using higher forms of cooperation to which both sides should contribute.

Prominence is given to the evaluation that the different international positions, as well as differences in opinion on certain international questions as well as specific ways of internal development, are not and should not represent an obstacle to the development of comprehensive cooperation.

Correspondents noted Shevardnadze's evaluation that every country is specific and that automatic copying of other countries' experiences would only be damaging. Shevardnadze's statement that the two countries have "overcome the legacy of the past" and that they are developing a successful cooperation, did not escape their attention either.

The Yugoslav side supported the Soviet initiative to begin talks on disarmament, while Shevardnadze highly evaluated Yugoslavia's role in the Non-Aligned Movement. Shevardnadze's statement that "it is hard to imagine the modern world without the Non-Aligned Movement" can be interpreted as an evolution of the Soviet understanding of the movement's policy, role, political philosophy, rights and motives for action on the international scene.

Correspondents learned that the highly exhaustive dialogue was conducted in a truly friendly, open and constructive atmosphere which was maintained even when the positions of the two sides did not coincide. Both sides showed full respect for each other, paying close attention to what the other side had to say and trying to see its points.

The two sides expressed an interest in the continuation of Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue and especially in the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. It is expected that this visit will be a new stimulus to promotion of bilateral cooperation.

FEC DISCUSSES UPCOMING MIKULIC VISIT TO EGYPT

LD181608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, which was presided over by Janez Zemljarić, the FEC adopted a proposal for an official and friendly visit by FEC President Branko Mikulić to the Arab Republic of Egypt. It was said that the visit, which begins on 27 June, will provide fresh incentives for further expanding bilateral cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries. A proposal was also adopted for a working visit to Yugoslavia by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mohamad Mahathir, who will stay in our country 20-21 June. The visit will provide an opportunity to discuss the ways of further advancing cooperation in all spheres of particular interest to both countries.

The FEC also considered a number of issues concerning current economic problems.

BRIGIC, PZPR'S MOKRZYSCZAK BEGIN TALKS 22 JUN

LD221829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had talks with Włodzimierz Mokrzyński, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PZPR Central Control-Auditing Commission, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the cordial talks conducted on this occasion, a positive assessment was made of LCY-PZPR cooperation as an important factor in traditionally good overall Yugoslav-Polish relations. Emphasis was also placed on the presence of all necessary conditions and readiness on both sides to continue advancing the political dialogue and other forms of interparty cooperation on the basis of the jointly established principles.

Ivan Brigic and Włodzimierz Mokrzyński also conducted a detailed exchange of information about the current domestic political trends in the two countries. Brigic spoke about the LCY's activity in implementing the 13th LCY Congress resolutions and, in particular, about the task of enhancing the LCY's action and ideopolitical unity, and its capacity to fulfill its leading role in society.

Mokrzyński, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, informed his host about the PZPR's tasks of implementing the decisions of the party's 10th congress and the second stage of the economic reform. Czesław Piotrowski, Polish Ambassador in the SFRY, took part in the talks.

SARAJEVO RADIO CRITICIZES BULGARIAN PERIODICAL

LD222150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Sarajevo, June 22 (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria continues its attempts to present its army as one of the World War Two allied forces, though it was committed to the axis powers almost until the end of the war. The latest such attempt appeared in the periodical of the Military History Institute of the Bulgarian Defense Ministry IZVESTIYA.

Commenting on the article today, Radio Sarajevo said that Bulgarian historians claim that the Bulgarian troops "liberated" a large part of Yugoslavia, despite the fact that they joined the Allies towards the end of 1944 when the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army had already rid three-quarters of Yugoslav territory of the Nazi-fascist occupiers. Radio Sarajevo points out that the IZVESTIYA article fails to mention the war crimes committed in Serbia and Macedonia by the occupation army of czarist Bulgaria.

Radio Sarajevo reminds that at the request of the Bulgarian Government, Tito signed an agreement with it in Craiova on October 5, [figure indistinct]. The agreement gave Bulgaria an opportunity to rehabilitate itself by engaging its troops in the final battles for the liberation of Yugoslavia in concert with the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

Passing over this historical fact, the Bulgarian military periodical reproaches Tito personally for not allowing the Fatherland Front units to engage in war operations in Yugoslav territory because "the population of Serbia and Macedonia cannot collaborate with the Bulgarian Army, until recently their occupiers." Radio Sarajevo says that Tito met the request of the Bulgarian leaders even though he was aware that it would take much effort to explain such a gesture of generosity to the troops and the people whose memories of Bulgarian atrocities in Serbia and Macedonia were still fresh.

"Following the [word indistinct] operation, the Bulgarian troops behaved as if they were on enemy territory, pillaging Yugoslav war trophies and even Yugoslav citizens' private property," reads a report to the Yugoslav National Liberation Army supreme staff. It was not accidental that after this and similar acts the Serbian and Macedonian chiefs-of-(?general)-staff asked that the Bulgarian Army should withdraw to Bulgaria as soon as possible.

Bulgarian historiography now writes about the Yugoslav population's "enthusiastic" welcome for the Bulgarian troops. What enthusiasm by the victims towards their former oppressors was there one can only imagine.

Radio Sarajevo's commentator wonders if this transparent thesis is not too self-defeating for this sort of Bulgarian "science" and also dangerous for current and future relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

CKREBIC MEETS, HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS

LD191226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Over the last few days Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had a series of meetings and talks with a number of prominent Austrian political figures. He had a meeting with Peter Jankowitsch, chairman of the Austrian parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Socialist Party leadership. In the course of the talks an exchange of views was conducted about the international situation, in general, and the economic trends in Europe and within the regional integration groups, such as the EC and EFTA, in particular.

Ckrebic, who returns to Belgrade later today after a 7-day visit to Vienna, also had a meeting with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. On this occasion Ckrebic and Muhri informed each other about their two parties' activities and the current domestic political and economic developments in their two countries. These talks were also attended by Milos Krstic, Yugoslav ambassador in Austria.

In their talks, Ckrebic and Jankowitsch also discussed the problems of bilateral economic cooperation. The need was reiterated for concerted efforts to overcome negative trends and the trade imbalance that is currently to Yugoslavia's disadvantage. Jankowitsch, who in the previous government occupied the position of foreign minister, explained Austria's attitude to the EC in light of trends toward closer integration among the 12 countries, and to the EC's relations with EFTA to which Austria belongs. In the course of these talks emphasis was placed on the usefulness of, the need for, and the willingness to continue dialogue between representatives of the LCY and the Socialist Party of Austria on all issues of common interests.

In the talks which Ckrebic had in the Austrian Communist Party headquarters with Chairman Muhri, the host spoke in greater detail about the resolutions of the recently-held congress of Austrian Communists, about their activity on the international scene and in the struggle for peace, and about the party's view of the current political situation in Austria. On the domestic scene, the Austrian Communist Party stresses the need to combat unemployment and to safeguard workers' social welfare rights.

Ckrebic informed his host about the LCY's activities in various spheres of the country's socioeconomic and political life over the last 12 months, i.e. since the 13th LCY Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UGANDA'S MUSEVENI

Concludes Talks With Mojsov

LD180934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2237 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The talks between SFRY Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, in which their aides also took part, ended at the White Palace in Belgrade this evening. The two presidents noted that this visit provided a good opportunity for a more specific and realistic analysis of possibilities for further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres, especially economic.

The visitors expressed satisfaction at the contacts with representatives of Energoprojekt, Ingra and IMT [Tractor Machinery Industry]. These Yugoslav working organizations also showed interest in specific projects and economic activities with Uganda. President Museveni and his aides are expected to have similar contacts tomorrow and until the end of their visit to Slovenia.

While these possibilities of increased economic activity were examined, it was stressed that they must be realized on the basis of joint interests and realistic possibilities of the two countries. The visitors showed particular interest in the possible purchase in Yugoslavia of tractors, other agricultural machines, and trucks. Yugoslav work organizations will be particularly interested in participating in those business projects for which this country provides international financing. President Museveni assessed as very positive the readiness of Yugoslav work organizations for as successful cooperation as possible between the two countries on the economic plan. A mixed Yugoslav-Ugandan committee for mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be in charge of implementing various aspects of cooperation in keeping with the agreements.

On this occasion too, views were exchanged on some international issues. President Mojsov pointed out that peace and development are inseparable.

The relations for which Yugoslavia and Uganda are striving are an example of cooperation between two developing countries wishing to contribute to the realization of the principle that the nonaligned countries are advocating -- the development of the closest possible mutual cooperation and reliance on their own resources.

The two presidents reaffirmed that both countries note with satisfaction the latest signs of detente in international relations and the superpowers' initiatives on disarmament. President Mojsov said that Yugoslavia supports all initiatives that lead toward disarmament, hoping that a climate will be created for greater international trust in which African countries that have gone through the period of colonialism and national liberation, can devote themselves entirely to their own development and prosperity.

President Mojsov drew attention to the importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda not only at the bilateral, but also at the international level and within the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides expressed support for the disarmament initiatives and stressed the need for doing everything in their power to prevent international relations from reverting to the state of renewed tension and severe confrontation. To this end, as the two presidents assessed, a particularly important role is played by nonaligned countries and the implementation of the decision of the Harare summit.

Emphasizing the interest with which Yugoslavia monitors African developments, President Mojsov also said that solutions to conflicts in Africa are predominantly in the hands of the African countries themselves and of the OAU, and that all problems should be resolved peacefully without external interference. President Museveni stressed that the causes of conflicts between some of the African countries are mainly a result of external interference. In this connection he noted the need for observing one of the OAU's most important principles -- not to change the present borders, which are the heritage of colonialism and are unjust, but with which Africa must learn to live if it wants to secure peace and progress for itself.

President Mojsov also drew attention to the importance of the recent meeting in Brioni of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, whose aim was to contribute to efforts to resolve conflicts in this region and secure as favorable conditions as possible for further mutual cooperation and development.

Leaves for Ljubljana

LD181056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni ended the first part of his official visit to Yugoslavia and this morning left Belgrade for Ljubljana. At Belgrade Airport the guest was given a formal farewell with usual ceremonial honors for foreign statesmen. Yoweri Museveni was seen off by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other top officials from the the SR of Serbia, the city of Belgrade, and the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his stay in Belgrade the Ugandan president had talks with SFRY Presidency President Lazar Mojsov, FEC President Branko Mikulic, and other Yugoslav officials on the ways of promoting bilateral cooperation and topical international issues. The Ugandan guest also held talks with representatives of Energoprojekt and Ingra about the firms' participation in construction projects in Uganda.

YUGOSLAV WRITERS' ASSEMBLY ENDS IN VARAZDIN

LD202150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Varazdin, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The human word and the book, the human environment, and in some places man's most basic rights are still endangered. This is the basic conclusion of the assembly of the Yugoslav Writers' Federation contained in the so-called Varazdin Statement. A report on the work of the writers' organization between the Maribor and Varazdin assemblies and conclusions on the social status and material position of books and literature were approved by the assembly, and with this the Varazdin meeting was concluded.

The first impression is that the attempt in Varazdin to bring to an end the agonies of the Yugoslav writers' organization which started after their Novi Sad Congress 2 years ago was not successful. In this seemingly inevitable decline "the case of the president" and the lack of money, which together have paralyzed the work of the literary organization, played a key role. Miodrag Bulatovic, the disputed candidate put forward by the Serbian Writers' Association, was an unavoidable topic in Varazdin too, because this instance of the violation of a statutory right was imposed, despite attempts to circumvent it.

Even more drastic was the divisive effect over the proposal of the Serbian Writers' Association to include in the assembly's agenda "the violation of elementary human rights of the Serbian people in Kosovo". A Solomon-type solution was found and this painful topic of our everyday life was given a place in the "Varazdin Statement".

Yugoslav writers, the statement says, are deeply disturbed by the undiminished process -- tragic in its consequences -- of the emigration of sections of the Serbian and Montenegrin people from Kosovo under duress from Albanian nationalists and separatists. With basic human rights and freedoms in Kosovo imperiled, not only is the collective life and the peaceful development of these peoples endangered, but the Albanian nation itself and the whole of the Yugoslav socialist community are also endangered.

"We speak out against those who are driving people from their hearths, against national, religious, and ideological hatred and blindness, and against violence and pressure on any individual and people now, (here), today, and in the future," the statement says.

The assembly also resolutely demanded the abolition of the "infamous and socially harmful" Article 133 of the penal code, condemned witchhunts against writers, the creation of so-called blacklists and every kind of repression, and advocated full freedom of artistic creation and respect for the law.

"The Varazdin Statement" also contains the hope that socialism is not a society of differences as a result of which the poor become increasingly poor. How will they be able to buy a book when it is difficult for them to buy bread, participants in the assembly ask; this concern is precisely the essence of the debate on the central topic of the assembly -- the material position of the writer and the book today. [passage omitted]

Adam Puslajic, the sole representative of the Serbian Writer's Association which, as is known, protested by not sending a full delegation to Varazdin, read to the assembly a letter in connection with Kosovo which the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writer's Federation, after having voted against it at the night before last's session, refused to put on the official agenda.

The fact that the Varazdin Assembly really was incomplete did not cast a shadow over the deserved recognition given to the host town, whose first citizen expressed regret at the absence of the Serbian writers and, on behalf of the host invited them to come to Varazdin anyway. The delegates then, consistent in their adherence to form and not essence, after approving all the paper conclusions, went off on an excursion together [words indistinct].

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF FEDERATION

LD192212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Titograd, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic said today the strengthening of the Yugoslav Federation's cohesion should unwind [as received] on the basis of democracy and strive for the optimum relations between the class and the national.

Djuranovic, addressing a Socialist Alliance session in Titograd, warned of various attempts to negate the essence of the Yugoslav Federation as a community in which nations and nationalities are equal and a socialist democratic community of working people and citizens.

Djuranovic, federal premier in the 1970s, pointed out that the weakening of the federation's cohesion was caused by the strengthening of republican and provincial statism, a failure to achieve a unified market in the country, growing nationalism and unsatisfactory state of ideological and action unity in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Djuranovic stressed that a crisis in the functioning of the federation occurred after the death of President Josip Broz Tito in 1980. President Tito, state and party president and commander in chief of the armed forces, enjoyed great authority as the historic leader of the national liberation movement and socialist revolution.

The crisis, which practically all revolutions in the world to date have experienced after losing their leaders, was deepened in Yugoslavia by an economic crisis and the counter-revolutionary movement of Albanian separatism and chauvinism, most obviously manifested during unrest in the autonomous province of Kosovo in 1981, Djuranovic explained.

Djuranovic, however, said a thorough and principled analysis would confirm that the Yugoslav leadership's course for achieving unity in the federation is right. He underscored the need for consistently implementing the proposed constitutional changes especially in regard to supplementing the rights and responsibilities of the federation, need to secure the unity of the Yugoslav market for further building Yugoslavia's economic and political system and securing the strict implementation of its policy, federal laws and regulations.